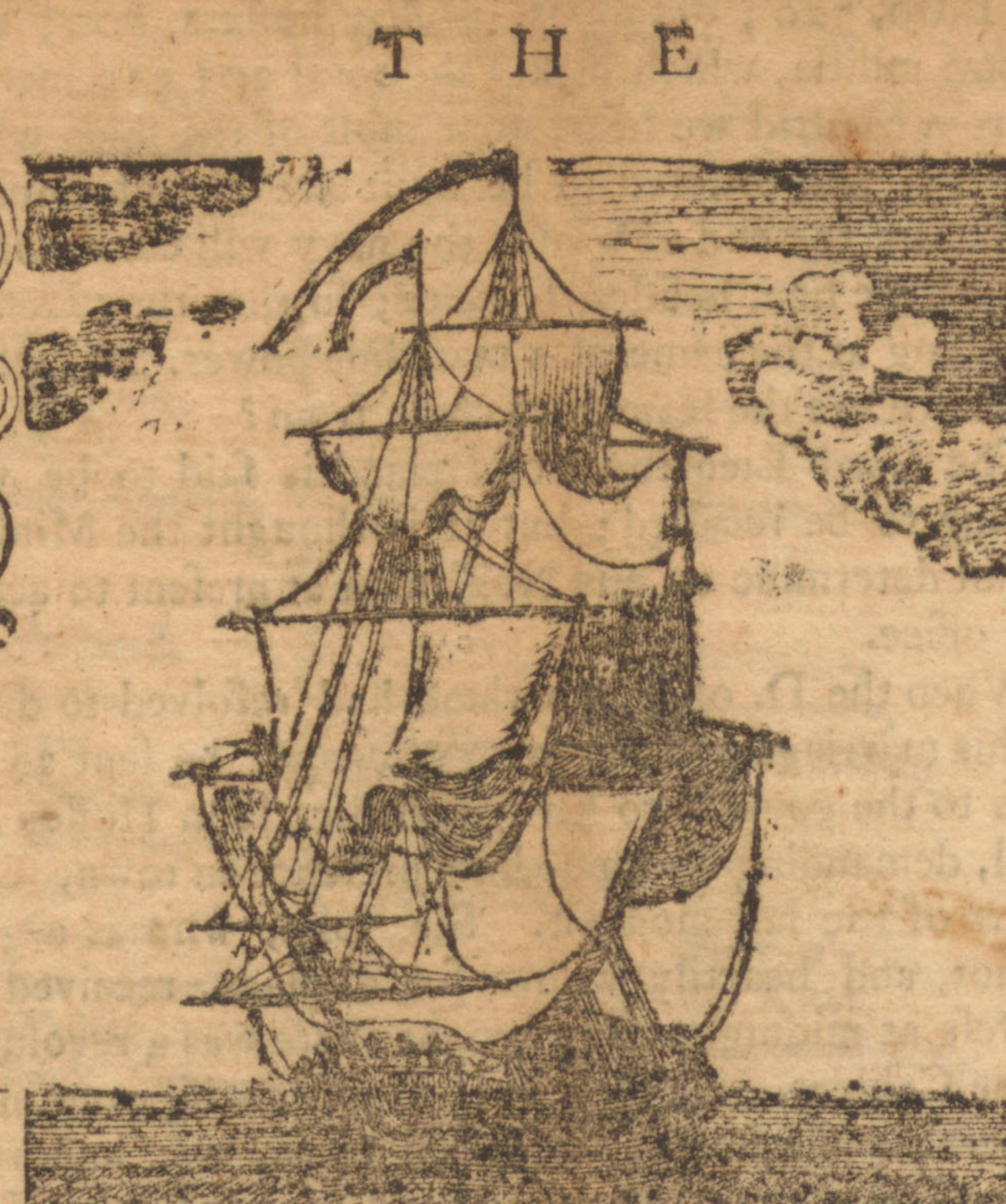
MARCH, 1772. THE NUMB. 19.

Pennſylvania Packet



AND THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

MONDAY, MARCH 2d, 1772.

Quicquid agunt Homines, noſtri eſt Farrago Libelli. JUVENAL.

To the PRINTER *of the* PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

SIR,

The following is ſelected from a COLLECTION *of* LETTERS, *which will very ſoon be publiſhed, on a variety of ſubjects, which have come within the ſphere of the Author's obſervation, during his travels through ſome of the Colonies of North-America. The title of the Book will be as follows:*

OBSERVATIONS
ON A
VARIETY OF SUBJECTS,
IN A
SERIES OF ORIGINAL LETTERS.

Written by a GENTLEMAN of foreign Extraction, who lately reſided in PHILADELPHIA.

TO CHARLES MARSEILLES, ESQ; at NEW-YORK.

DEAR CHARLES,

ONE day laſt week, having been invited to breakfaſt with a Gentleman and Lady in this city, who have been married ſeveral years, I was ſhewn by the ſervant into a neat little room, and deſired to ſit down, 'till he ſhould call his miſtreſs, who, he ſaid, had that moment ſtepped up ſtairs. The apparatus for breakfaſt was upon the table; and, as my eye glanced over it, I obſerved a piece of paper careleſsly folded up, and thrown into one of the bowls—A pen and ink ſtanding by, I immediately concluded, that the Lady, who was remarkable for being a good houſewife, had been ſetting down ſome little expences in a hurry, intending, perhaps, to enter them at leiſure into her day-book. My curioſity prompted me to unfold the paper, with a deſign of rallying her a little, when ſhe appeared, upon the exactneſs of her œconomy. But judge of my ſurprize, when, inſtead of a family account, I met with the following ſenſible, eaſy and unaffected little eſſay, which ſeems to have been her morning meditation, juſt poured forth extempore from an heart, deeply touched with a ſenſibility of its own domeſtic bliſs.

As ſhe did not come down immediately, I had leiſure to copy it off in ſhort hand into my memorandum-book. I doubt not, but that your honeſt heart will thrill with pleaſure, whilſt you are reading it.

"If ever we may be allowed to ſay, that marriages are made in heaven, it muſt be, when the union is formed upon a diſintereſted affection, a love that cannot be deſcribed even by thoſe who have felt it—My own heart tells me, that it is beyond all deſcription—Sure I am, that the flame is kindled, and cheriſhed too, by a ſuperior power. 'Tis not a pretty face, or an elegant perſon—'tis not a brilliant wit, or a fine underſtanding, that can excite or preſerve mutual affection—It ſprings from an higher ſource—It has been known to ſubſiſt in its utmoſt ardour, where theſe accompliſhments have been wanting.—There is a nameleſs ſympathy of congenial ſouls, even among thoſe of the *ſame* ſex—which is felt—which cannot be deſcribed—but which liſping mortals have denominated FRIENDSHIP. When this nameleſs ſympathy meets in congenial ſouls of *different* ſexes, 'tis amazingly heightened—Friendſhip cannot expreſs the ſenſation—and we have learned to call it by the name of LOVE. A name, indeed, ſadly profaned by the lips of the ſenſualiſt, the covetous and ambitious—but felt and underſtood in its true meaning and import by thoſe alone, who ſeek for happineſs in the ſweet tranquillity of domeſtic endearments—who conſider the lover and huſband but as one and the ſame character.

"Such an union is indeed *devoutly to be wiſhed for*; and, when once accompliſhed, the pleaſures of life are enjoyed with a double reliſh, becauſe each, beſides his own, partakes of a beloved partner's ſenſations—Misfortunes too—(and who ever taſted the cup of life, without finding ſome bitterneſs in the draught?) Misfortunes too loſe half their weight, by being divided—and as each aſſiſts the other to bear the load, ſo each comforts the other, whilſt labouring under it. Time, the general deſtroyer of temporal objects and human joys, perpetuates and increaſes ſuch a felicity as this; which depends not ſo much upon external circumſtances, as upon the internal feelings of their own breaſts. In the days of their marriage they may with more propriety be called *Lovers*, than in the days of their courtſhip.

"Failings, no doubt, each muſt diſcover in the other—and will diſcover, as long as the angel is clogged with fetters of mortality.——But even in theſe, they ſo much reſemble one another, that they ſoon learn, either to overlook them, or to bear them with a meekneſs, which true love never fails of inſpiring.

"This ſweetneſs of diſpoſition, mutual forbearance, and uninterrupted intercourſe of endearing ſenſibilities, muſt not only ſecure to them all the bliſs which this world has to give—but muſt be an excellent preparative for their future enjoyment of thoſe eternal ſcenes, where LOVE reigns without the leaſt alloy of any ſordid paſſion, and to which they will carry with them the ſame affections doubly purified, and darting back from their beatified ſpirits to that lovely center, from whence they originally came.

"GREAT SOURCE of LOVE! enable me———"

Here ſtopped her hand——interrupted, probably, in her pious ejaculation by ſome family call, to which ſhe always cheerfully ſacrificed her own private ſatisfactions.

Scarce had I copied the paper, and replaced it in the bowl, before ALMIRA made her appearance, and welcomed me to her houſe with that unaffected ſweetneſs of addreſs, which ever attends and indicates a meek and humble heart.—Indeed, I have long been of opinion, that true politeneſs is not indebted to art, or what is generally called good company, but derives its peculiar charm from an higher original—*and breathes and taſtes of* HEAVEN.

We were juſt ſeated, when AMYNTOR, the huſband and the lover of ALMIRA, entered in from his morning walk——I ſaw the glance darted and catched from the eyes of both—It ſpoke a thouſand feelings, which all the ſoftneſs of language could never have expreſſed. AMYNTOR's friendſhip for me dictated ſuch a welcome, as would have warmed the coldeſt heart. It failed not of kindling the flame in mine; and with theſe two married lovers, I was more highly and rationally entertained, than ever I had been at a breakfaſt before.

I am moſt affectionately your's, *&c.*

TAMOC CASPIPINA.

PHILADELPHIA,
May 2, 1771.

P. S. I have not ſeen Mrs. G———. She is gone with her youngeſt daughter to Briſtol, a little village upon the Delaware, about twenty miles from this city, for the benefit of ſome mineral waters there, which are ſaid to have performed many ſurprizing cures.—When ſhe returns, I will not fail to wait upon her, and deliver your letter, with the little ode of mine you are pleaſed to mention with ſo much approbation.

* * *

NEW-YORK, *February* 20*th*, 1772.

IF WILLIAM PECKIN, an Engliſhman, between thirty and forty years of age, who was born at Eccleſhall, in the county of Stafford, and was a ſoldier in the 17th regiment, at Fort Stanwix in 1763, be living, and will apply to NOEL and HAZARD, Bookſellers, he may hear of ſomething greatly to his advantage; or, if the ſaid William Peckin is dead, and has left any child or children, lawfully begotten, ſuch child or children, by applying as aforeſaid, and producing a well atteſted certificate of their legitimacy, will be entitled to the ſame advantage as their father, if living, would have been. If any perſon can give authentic information of the death of the ſaid William Peckin, and will produce ſatisfactory proof of it, he ſhall, (provided there be no lawful iſſue) receive a reward of THREE GUINEAS from

NOEL AND HAZARD.

February 27*th*, 1772.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN AWAY laſt night from the Subſcriber, living in Weſt Nantmele, Cheſter county, an Iriſh ſervant man, named EDWARD GODFREY, aged twenty years, about five feet one or two inches high, brown hair, a mild pleaſant countenance, and has a ſmall ſcar on his forehead. Took with him a black Mare, ſix years old, about thirteen hands and an half high, well known about Frankfort by the name of Moll Flanders, very round bodied, well made, and has a ſmall ſtar on her forehead, is wind-galded in the fore foot, and is trim'd about the head and footlocks; ſhe has been uſed to running, is of high courage, trots eaſy, and canters, and is rough ſhod round. He alſo had on and took with him, a grey broadcloth coat and waiſtcoat, with yellow metal buttons; a grey ſurtout, half worn; dark fuſtian breeches; ſwanſkin trowſers; white rib'd ſtockings; ſtrong ſhoes, with pinchbeck buckles; a pair of ſpatterdaſhes; an half worn beaver hat, with a black ribbon round it, and a yellow buckle; two or three fine ſhirts; an old ſilver watch, maker's name Williams; a pretty new ſaddle, with a blue ſaddle cloth bound with yellow, and a black bridle. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant and mare, and ſecures them, ſo that his maſter may have them again, ſhall receive the above reward; or, for the mare without him, Forty Shillings; and for the man without the mare, Twenty Shillings, paid by

AZARIAH THOMAS.

N. B. The watch had a ſteel chain, and a ſilver ſeal with a red ſtone ſet in it.——It's expected that he would change his name.

For CHARLES-TOWN, (S. CAROLINA

THE BRIGANTINE
FRIENDSHIP,
JOSEPH BLEWER, Maſter;

BEING conveniently and purpoſely provided with genteel accommodations for paſſengers, will ſail with all convenient ſpeed. For freight or paſſage, apply to the ſaid maſter, at his houſe in Southwark, or on board, at Mr. Joſeph Sim's wharf, or to DANIEL ROBINSON, at his ſtore on ſaid wharf; who has for ſale, Pitch and Carolina Sole Leather.

For CHARLES-TOWN, (S. CAROLINA)

THE BRIG
PRINCE OF WALES,
WILLIAM MOORE, Maſter,

WILL ſail with all convenient ſpeed, having great part of her cargo ready to go on board. For freight or paſſage apply to MASON and HARTLEY, at their ſtore, in Water-ſtreet, near the Old Ferry, or ſaid maſter on board, at Ritchie's wharf. To be ſold, at ſaid ſtore, choice rice, ſarſaparilla, ſheathing nails, brads and ſpikes of different ſizes, ſeine twine, and ſundry other goods.

WANTS A PLACE,

A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, as a Houſe-keeper in a ſmall family, who can be well recommended.

Wanted, Several ſums of money, on undoubted ſecurity, and boys to go apprentices to different trades.

Wanted to purchaſe, A houſe ſituated either in Market, Second or Front ſtreets.

To be diſpoſed of, Several plantations, two lots in Lombard ſtreet, with improvements, and ſeveral houſes in the city and diſtrict of Southwark.

To be ſold, Several negroes, amongſt which is a boy of about fifteen years of age, ſuitable for a poſtilion.

Likewiſe, Some negro girls to be hired and bound out.

To be ſold, A neat poſt-chaiſe and ſeveral carriages, two new organs, a ſaddle horſe, *&c.*

Several indented ſervants times to be diſpoſed of. For further particulars, pleaſe to apply to the Philadelphia Public General Regiſter Office of Intelligence in Front-ſtreet, where a general aſſortment of Goods, and a choice collection of Books may be had very low for caſh, by WILLIAM IBISON, BROKER.

PHILIP WILSON,

Has removed his STORE to Water-ſtreet, between Cheſtnut-ſtreet and the Crooked Billet Alley, adjoining Mr. Thomas Pryor's, where he has for ſale, *viz.*

BOOK and jacconit muſlins,
Bordered muſlin handkerchiefs,
Humhums,
Cambricks and clear lawns,
Iriſh linens,
Dowlas,
Brown and white Iriſh and Ruſſia ſheetings,
Ruſſia drilling,
Curbed Ruſſia towelling,
Huckabacks,
Ruſſia and clouting diaper,
Diaper and damaſk table-cloths,
Oznabrigs,
Whitened heſſens,
Cottons and calicoes,
Furniture chintzes,
Nankeens,
Checks and ticks,
Bed-bunts,
Thickſets and pillows,
Jeans and jeanets,
Figured dimmothy,
Mozeens and wiltons,
Sagathies and laſtings,
Pluſh,
Collar velvets,
Camblets and camblettees,
Silk Pruſſian Mecklenburgs,
Tammies and durants,
Calimancoes,
Flannels and ſtrouds,
Broad and foreſt cloths,
Halfthicks,
Buckram and canvaſs,
Cotton, romal and check handkerchiefs,
Worſted and ſilk breeches pieces,
Thread and cotton hoſe,
Peelongs and modes,
Half-yard and ell-wide Perſians,
Taffeties and ribbons,
Ferrets and ſilk laces,
Silk and worſted knee garters,
Mohairs and buttons,
Sewing ſilk,
Coloured thread,
Coarſe tapes,
Bed-lace and gartering,
Mens' gloves,
Fans and wax necklaces,
Chip hats,
Ivory and horn combs,
Pins and writing-paper,
Snuff-boxes,
Knives and razors,
Sciſſars and ſhoebuckles,
Gun-powder and ſhot,
Cinnamon,
London ſnuff,
Wool and cotton cards,
Braſs kettles,
Scythes,
Straw and hay knives,
Pipes and 6 *d.* nails,
And a very neat left handed fowling piece.

Which articles he will ſell at prime coſt for caſh, to any perſon who will take an aſſortment or quantity thereof.

HAGUE, *Nov.* 25.

LAST Friday there was an extraordinary meeting of the Nobles of Holland, by the deſire of the Prince Stadtholder, and as the convocation of that body is a thing not very common, people are at a loſs to know what occaſioned it.

Dantzick, Nov. 9. The convent of Olivia has already paid a contribution of 8000 ducats to the Pruſſians, which has totally ruined that convent.

Vienna, Nov. 23. The Emperor, in his late journey to Bohemia and Moravia, has adopted a very intereſting ſcheme; which is that of aboliſhing the ſervitude which ſubſiſts in thoſe countries, where the farmers poſſeſs nothing of their own, and can conſequently do nothing in favour of their children. Several other advantages are expected from his Imperial Majeſty's travels, during which he found means to familiarize and ingratiate himſelf in ſuch a manner with the inhabitants, as enabled him to make many diſcoveries, which are kept as a ſecret from Princes by thoſe about them.

Paris, Nov. 29. The Duke de Choiſeul has obtained leave of the King to return from his exile, and has been here ſome days. We begin to hope that the Princes of the Blood and Peers will ſoon be reſtored to the King's favour. It is ſaid that they only wait for the return of the Parliaments to ſubmit to the King's orders.

Hague, Nov. 29. They write from Liege, that upwards of 100,000 arms are making there and in that neighbourhood for the Imperial troops.

Marſeilles, Nov. 29. By advice from Conſtantinople, dated the 3d inſtant, we are informed, that a fire broke out in that capital on the 18th, and another on the 24th of laſt month, which have reduced to aſhes a great number of houſes, among which is the magnificent palace of the Aga of the Janizaries.

According to the above advices, Count Orlow, Commander in Chief, of the Ruſſian forces in the Archipelago came with his whole fleet on the 12th of October before the Dardanelles, and cannonaded the caſtle ſituated in Europe, with ſome ſhips of war, but did not greatly damage it. The Ruſſian ſquadron afterwards retired, having left four frigates cruizing at the entrance of the Dardanelles.

A few days after the above enterprize, a briſk cannonading was heard on the ſide of Tenedos, and it is thought, that the deſign of Count Orlow is to render himſelf maſter of Lemnos. Theſe advices add, that the Chan of the Tartars is dead, through vexation, at Conſtantinople; and that the Sultan Bagti Guery continues there ſtill.

LONDON, *Nov.* 21.

It is ſaid that the Duke of G——n is greatly offended, as he has not been conſulted on the preſent diſpute with the Court of Spain.

It was this morning reported at the 'Change, that the inſults lately received from the Spainiſh Court were entirely compromiſed.

Nov. 23. By a gentleman lately arrived from Madrid, we are informed, that there are ſeven men of war, with their crews, &c. complete, at Ferrol, which are ordered to ſail round to Cadiz.

The laſt letters from Paris tell us, that a new treaty of commerce between France and Holland is in agitation.

Nov. 25. It is ſaid that a body of 12,000 land forces are to be kept on foot in America, to conſiſt of 15 regiments of regulars in the pay of Great-Britain, and 10 regiments of the provincials in the pay of the colonies.

Dec. 3. An Engliſhman thinks it very remarkable, that the birthday of a certain Great Lady who has ſo abundantly diſtinguiſhed herſelf by patronizing the keen-ſighted ſons of the North, ſhould happen to be the very day on which, in honour of their Tutelar Saint, they appear at Court with the croſſes, &c. of Saint Andrew.

Dec. 7. Several Privy Councils have lately been held on the preſent proceedings of the Iriſh Parliament; and we are told that all the Judges will be ſhortly required to give their opinion with reſpect to the power of the Royal Prerogative over the money of that Kingdom.

It is laughable enough to reflect on the different puniſhments for mutiny and deſertion in the army and among the trained bands—Death in the former inſtance —A fine of half a crown in the latter.

On Friday laſt the two ſhips which are intended for Mr. Banks's ſecond voyage round the world, were commiſſioned by the names of the Drake and Raleigh, and the command given to the Captains Cooke and Furneaux; at the ſame time Meſſrs. Cooper, Clarke, and Pickergill, were appointed Lieutenants to the Drake, They will ſail in March next.

By the Martin ſloop of war, arrived a few days ſince from Jamaica, an account is received of two of the principal Planters, men of immenſe fortune, in the French iſland of St. Domingo, having been lately executed there by order of the French Governor, for circulating ſome of the Engliſh papers from Boſton and Virginia, which they had tranſlated in order to excite the people to ſupport their liberties after the example of the Britiſh American ſubjects.

By letters from France, we are informed, that the the military ſtate of the troops of that kingdom for the year 1772, are as follows; infantry of the King's Houſehold, 6510; Cavalry, 3096; French Foot, 90,360; Regiments of Swiſs, 14,400; German ditto, 7604; Italian ditto, 1065; Iriſh ditto, 3720; light troops, 1940; artillery, 4100; French horſe, 14,520; German ditto, 720; dragoons, 7680; huſſars, 800; with 55,000 militia, which makes the total 201,515 men.

From Madrid we hear, that moſt of the ſhips which the King had ordered to be built are almoſt finiſhed, and before the end of winter the navy will conſiſt of 80 ſhips of the line, beſides frigates; ſo that they ſeem to be aiming at the name of a maritime power. But where the deuce are the ſeamen to come from?

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland is ſaid to be very preſſing to be recalled; but it is thought the Miniſtry cannot determine on any Nobleman at preſent to accept that office.

When the D. of Cumberland had reſolved to diſcover his marriage to a Great Perſonage, he ſent an expreſs to the country to his friend Sir John Huſſey Delaval, demanding his immediate preſence in town, upon affairs of the laſt moment. Sir John, who is a great patriot, and heartily wiſhes for a place, received the expreſs at midnight. He thought there was a revolution in the Cabinet. He ſtept into a poſt-chaiſe even in his ſlippers; and when he arrived in town, the important buſineſs was to kiſs the fair hand of her Royal Highneſs the Ducheſs, and to carry an *elegant* letter to Richmond, The diſappointed Knight did both; but with a bad grace.

Caveats were this week entered in Doctors Commons, againſt proving the will of the late Lord Baltimore; and alſo againſt proving that of the late Duke of Chandos.

It is reported by the friends of the Miniſtry, that no extraordinary ſupplies will be required for the next year's ſervice.

It is by ſome conjectured, that the approaching Seſſion of P————t will not only be the buſieſt, but alſo one of the moſt important ever known in this kingdom.

Yeſterday the Spaniſh, Ruſſian and Dutch Ambaſſadors, had three ſeparate private conferences with his Majeſty at the Queen's Palace.

Dec. 9. The ſatisfaction on which it is thought the Iriſh Commons will inſiſt, is a law declaring all penſions totally illegal that are given without the immediate conſent of Parliament.

To faciliate a law for the foregoing purpoſe, we hear, it will be introduced as a tack to the firſt money-bill, and adminiſtration muſt either give it the Royal aſſent, or refuſe that money without which it will be abſolutely impoſſible to carry on the buſineſs of government.

Notwithſtanding the continual reports of the pacific intentions of the Spaniſh Court, an order has been iſſued to get 25 ſail of the line in readineſs at the ports of Cadiz and Ferrol.

By advices from Marſeilles we are informed, that two Malteſe men of war, after an obſtinate engagement with four Algerine veſſels, ſunk two of them, whoſe crews they took up; the other two veſſels eſcaped under favour of the night.

Dec. 10. The repartee mentioned a few days ago in ſome of the papers to have been made by Lord R. to the Spaniſh Ambaſſador, is ſo far from giving any thinking man a favourable idea of his ſpirit, that it is an additional proof of what has long appeared, that the private feelings of our Miniſters are much ſtronger than the public ones, and their regard for themſelves much greater than for their King and Country. Had ſuch a ſpeech been made to Lord Chatham, he would have reverſed the anſwer: As a private Engliſh Gentleman he would have ſaid, "I hold the power, as well as the inſolence of a Spaniard, in too much contempt to take notice of it; but as the King's Miniſter, I require an immediate and public ſatisfaction from the repreſentative of the King of Spain."

Yeſterday, and not before, the cauſe brought by Lord L——r againſt Lady L——r for Adultery with Count Al——i, a Piedmonteſe Nobleman, came on at Doctor's Commons, when after a full hearing and the cleareſt caſe made out by his Lordſhip, the Judge pronounced a definitive ſentence of divorce from bed, board, and mutual cohabitation, by reaſon of the ſaid Adultery.

Yeſterday morning Levi Weil, Aſher Weil, Jacob Lazarus, alias Hyam Dreſden, alias Hyam Lazarus, and Solomon Porter, alias Solomon Moſes, were executed at Tyburn, purſuant to their ſentence. Their wives and children were admitted into the Preſs-yard to take their leave of them before they ſet out. The Prieſt did not attend at the gallows, but gave each of them a book in the Preſs-yard, where they all denied the fact. The Doctor was extremely ſullen, and refuſed to anſwer any queſtion the Prieſt aſked him. When they came to the place of execution, they prayed and ſung about a quarter of an hour amongſt themſelves, and were turned off about half paſt ten. It is talked that two of their bodies are to be hung in chains, and the other two are to be anatomized. Both the Sheriffs attended.

Another account ſays, they are to be ſent to different Hoſpitals to be diſſected, one to St. George's, a ſecond to St. Thomas's, a third to the Weſtminſter Infirmary, and the fourth, viz. the Doctor, to be retained at Surgeons Hall.

We are told, that the Queen is again pregnant; ſhe was not at chapel on Sunday, but had divine ſervice performed in her own chamber, being ſlightly indiſpoſed.

The Captain of a veſſel arrived on Saturday from Leghorn, reports that his Sardinian Majeſty has been lately ſeized ſuddenly with a fit of the palſy, at his palace of Veneria, about ſix miles from Turin, where he was attended by his phyſicians.

A correſpondent aſſures us, that in almoſt every packet from Holland, Jews are brought into this kingdom, who beg their paſſage, and are ſet on ſhore without a ſixpence in their pockets. This being a notorious fact, our correſpondent thinks orders ſhould be iſſued to prevent the importation of ſuch indigent wretches; becauſe, on their arrival here, being deſtitute of the means of procuring an honeſt livelihood, they muſt from neceſſity either cheat or plunder.

On Saturday evening laſt, the Grand Jury of the city of London, at the Old Bailey, found a bill againſt Joſhua Dudley, for wilful perjury, in making affidavit before the late Lord Mayor, Braſs Croſby, Eſq; that he was concerned in the fire at Portſmouth, by ſwearing he was at ſuch and ſuch places at Portſmouth on July the 14th and 24th in 1770, the contrary of which was fully proved by ſome reputable gentlemen at that place.

It is rumoured, that a meſſage, full of inſolence, hath been received laſt week from Spain.

It is ſaid, that a Great Perſonage has ſignified his diſapprobation of the intention of the eccleſiaſtical petitioners.

The Hawke, Williams, from South-Carolina, bound to London, laden with rice, &c. is entirely loſt near Penzance, in Cornwall, and part of the crew periſhed.

It is ſaid no Jew was ever diſſected in this nation, till the unhappy convicts were executed yeſterday.

Lord Shelburne, Sir Robert Bernard, and Col. Barre, are now at Paris on their return from Spain, and are expected here next week.

Letters by yeſterday's mail confirm the ſucceſs of the Ruſſians againſt Giurgewo, and the taking the ſeveral towns mentioned lately, which had been abandoned by the Turks: and that they look upon it, that this ſtroke will terminate the campaign.

It is reported that the treaty of commerce in agitation between the Engliſh and Ruſſians is objected to by the Swediſh Ambaſſador; the final deciſion will ſoon be known, as a Meſſenger is diſpatched to Stockholm.

It is confidently reported advice has been received that the French and Spaniards are meditating an important blow in the Eaſt-Indies.

Dec. 11. Letters from Algiers adviſe, that the Dey took it into his head to ſhut up all the Roman Catholic churches in one day, and to impriſon all the Miſſionaries.

The following is handed about by the people of *Ton* at the weſt end of the town, as a letter of felicitation of Mrs. B—y to a new made Royal Ducheſs on her late marriage:

Dear Madam,

"Though a vulgar mind may be much incenſed at the object that deprived it of its happineſs, I have the ſatisfaction to feel myſelf unpoſſeſſed of thoſe littleneſſes; on the contrary, I find myſelf ſo much a ſharer in your happineſs, that I cordially congratulate you on the choice of a huſband, who, let me tell you, abſtracted from the dignity of his ſituation, has all thoſe accompliſhments capable of making the marriage ſtate perfectly happy; but as you are hitherto unacquainted with them, permit me, with all the confidence of an old friend, to enumerate them.

"As it ſhould be the grand object of every married woman's attention, during the firſt month, to make what ill-natured men call a *fool* of their huſband, you need not, my dear, be under the leaſt neceſſity of this very difficult *menage*, as he is already *thoroughly prepared to your hand*; a circumſtance that half the women in England would gladly exchange their pin money for. Born in a Court, and bred to move in the moſt conſpicuous circle, you may imagine likewiſe his *behaviour* and *converſation* carry the marks of *elevation*, *dignity*, and *reſerve*; *toute au contraire*, I aſſure you; for they are both ſo *common* and familiar, that I have often admired his docility, which could pick up ſo much information from ſuch little ſtudy.

"As to his temper it is lively to a proverb: He loves humour ſo well, that, like old Croaker in the play, "he is all laugh without joke." Beſide, there are many little vivacities in his temper that give him a ſuperiority, in this reſpect, over half the dull *ſententious* married men about town: For inſtance, the ſcalding of a lady's lap-dog is to him a *ſarcaſm*; the hiding a pair of gloves, a *piece of wit*; and the *blunders* of his *friend*, Tom Price, an inexhauſtible fund of entertainment.

"So that you need never fear in him the *plodding, meditative* huſband; for mirth and good-humour is ſo much his motto, that he never *thinks* at all.

"I muſt, indeed, confeſs, he is ſo exceeding amorous, it will require ſome art to keep his Royal heart from wandering; but this art is very attainable: As *variety*, not *ſentiment*, directs his purſuits, you have only (when you find him wavering) to alter your dreſs and complexion, ſo as to become what the dear creature calls *new*, and he is as paſſionate an amoroſo as one could wiſh. I remember once to have perceived his affections for me retreating (it was the firſt night he took notice of you at the play) when, knowing his humour, I whipt into a ſuit of his page's clothes, and in that dreſs preſented myſelf before him; he was ſo recovered in his *tendre* for me, at this moment, that he fell at my feet, and ſwore I was his *petite belle ange*, with all the tranſports of a fond, declaring lover.

"He has, beſides theſe *uſeful* qualities, many that are *entertaining*; amongſt which his *theatrical abilities* may be ranked as foremoſt;—I could wiſh you to think I'm ſerious, my dear, when I aſſure you I have, *repeatedly*, ſeen him play in the Farce of *Duke and no Duke*, with ſo cloſe an adheſion to *nature*, as would eclipſe the moſt celebrated Veterans of our ſtage; but was I to enumerate all the little particulars on which you may be congratulated, I ſhould not only carry this beyond the bounds of a letter, but anticipate many pleaſing diſcoveries you have to make.

I have the honour to be,
With great reſpect,
Your ſympathetic friend,
M. B———y."

Dec. 21. The Neptune, from Nantucket, deemed loſt, and a miſſing ſhip, is ſafe arrived at Dover.

On Thurſday Capt. Scott, lately arrived from Falkland's Iſland, was at Court, and afterwards had the honour of a conference with his Majeſty.

The anſwer, it is ſaid, which has been lately obtained from the Court of Stockholm, relative to the treaty of commerce, was laid yeſterday before a Cabinet Council, when ſome points were adjuſted, and we hear the treaty will ſoon be ratified.

His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter is now at Rome, an expreſs arrived from him on Tueſday laſt, and we hear that his Royal Highneſs's health is quite re-eſtabliſhed.

The Duke of Cumberland has lately had ſeveral private interviews with the Princeſs of Brunſwick, and a certain great and amiable lady laſt night, admitted him to an interview.

Orders were ſent yeſterday for a third rate man of war, and a frigate to ſail immediately for the Mediterranean, to reinforce the fleet of obſervation in that ſea.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 2.

On the 21ſt ult. the Mercury Packet, Capt. Dillon, arrived at New-York, in eight weeks from Falmouth, but has not brought any intelligence ſo late as we have received by veſſels arrived in this port from Europe.

By Captain Allen, from Barbados, we learn, that the ſchooner George, Captain Sibbald, from Newfoundland for this place, on the 5th of December, in lat. 39, long. 72, met with a violent gale of wind at N. W. which laſted two days, and obliged him to lay to a hull, when the wind ſhifting, a ſea ſtruck the veſſel, and overſet her, carried away the boat, companion, binnacle, and every thing off the deck, ſhifted the ballaſt, and ſtove all the water caſks in the hold, ſtarted the lower deck, and carried away all his ſails, except the foreſail and jib; but by cutting away her foremaſt ſhe righted again, tho' half full of water; in which diſmal condition they continued (having no other proviſion than the ſalt fiſh that floated about the hold, nor no water but what the heavens afforded) till the 20th, when they were luckily met with by Captain Steel, from this port for Barbados, who took them on board, 21 ſouls in all, among whom were a woman and child, and carried them in with him.

On Thurſday laſt was married Mr. BENJAMIN HARBESON, of this city, to Miss PEGGY COOMBE.

On Tueſday laſt departed this life very ſuddenly, in the 45th year of her age, Mrs. MARY COOKE, the wife of Mr. Nathan Cooke, of this city. She was a perſon of an amiable character, ever performing the duty of a wife—mother—friend—and neighbour with unfeigned love and charity. She was truly beloved by all her acquaintance, and her death is much lamented. On Friday her corpſe was attended by a great number of reſpectable inhabitants to the place of interment.

Captain Wilſon, from New-Providence, on the 18th ult. in lat. 35 : 52, long. 73 : 22, ſpoke a ſloop from Turk's Iſland for Boſton, out 25 days; and on the 21ſt, in lat. 35 : 52, long. 73 : 22, ſpoke the ſchooner Ranger, Capt. Ellis, from New-Providence for New-York, out 12 days, all well.

Captain Bulkely, from Liſbon, on the 23d of January, in lat. 28 : 20, long. 41, ſpoke the ſchooner Warwich, Captain Lightfoot, from New-York for Cayenne, 22 days out: On the 27th, in lat. 25 : 30, long. 50, ſpoke the ſhip New-Market, Captain Wilſon, from Liſbon for South-Carolina, out 25 days; on the 3d ult. in lat. 25, long. 55, ſpoke the ſhip Elizabeth, Captain Jordan, from London for Maryland, out 33 days; and on the 12th, in lat. 33 : 40, long. 71, he ſpoke the ſloop Providence, Captain Caſe, from Hiſpaniola for Rhode-Iſland, 16 days out.

Custom-House, *Philadelphia*, Inward Entries.

Schooner Amelia,	P. Long,	Virginia,
Brig Friendſhip,	J. Blewer,	South-Carolina,
Brig P. of Wales,	W. Moore,	South-Carolina,
BrigCharleſtownP.	S. Wright,	South-Carolina,
Schooner George,	J. Thompſon,	Maryland,
Brig LeiſureHour,	W. Wilſon,	New-Providence,
Sloop Succeſs,	J. Lyle,	New-York,
Brig Molly,	J. Mullet,	St. Kitts,
Brig Burke.	N. Valance,	Surinam,
Schooner Molly,	R. Doliben,	Hiſpaniola,
Schooner Chance,	W. Greenway,	Montſerrat,
Brig Dove,	W. Allen,	Barbados,
ShipK.ofPortugal,	R. Bulkely,	Liſbon,
Brig Mermaid,	J. Doubleday,	Hiſpaniola,
Brig Chance,	J. Taylor,	Grenades,
Brig Peggy,	P. Brown,	Cadiz,
Brig Nancy,	J. Hanſe,	Jamaica,
Brig Polly,	J. Shields,	Jamaica,
Brig Dolphin,	J. Neill,	Madeira,
Brig George,	J. Wilſon,	Cadiz,
Brig Speedwell,	J. Cox,	Grenades,
Brig Nancy,	W. Adamſon,	Liſbon,
Ship Philadelphia,	J. Malcolm,	Cork,
Schooner Tryall,	G. Earvin,	Falmouth,
Snow New Molly,	W. Kerlin,	Falmouth,
Ship Hope.	J. Robertſon,	London.

OUTWARDS.

Brig Char. Peggy,	G. Conyngham,	Antigua,
ShipK.ofPortugal,	R. Bulkely,	Liſbon,
Brig P. of Wales,	W. Moore,	South-Carolina,
Sch. Lovely Laſs,	J. Stevens,	Maryland,
Brig Chance,	J. Taylor,	St. Vincents,
Brig Bolton,	J. Harr,	Liſbon,
Sloop Succeſs,	J. Lyle,	New-York,
Brig Molly,	J. Mullet,	St. Kitts,
Schooner Amelia,	P. Barry,	Porto Rico.

CLEARED.

Ship Holland,	A. Taylor,	Jamaica,
Brig Betſy,	R. Inkſon,	Grenades,
Brig Sam,	R. Bankes,	Porto Rico,
Ship Hawke,	J. Gethews,	Liſbon,
Sloop Botetourt,	R. Pollock	Virginia,
Sloop Sally,	T. Alberſon,	New-York,
Sloop Succeſs,	J. Lyle,	New-York,
Schooner Amelia,	P. Barry,	St. Kitts,
Ship Wolfe,	J. Hunter,	Londonderry,
Ship Rich. Penn,	J. All,	Liſbon.

To the Printer *of the* Pennsylvania Packet.

Sir,

I requeſt you will give the following Elegy *a place in your Paper, which will oblige*

Your ſincere friend,

S——.

A PASTORAL ELEGY, *occaſioned by the Death of* Dr. Benjamin Onderdonk, *late of New-York, who was juſt happily ſettled at St. Euſtatia, where he died, aged Twenty-one.*

SCARCE had bright Phœbus bleſt the genial day,
And bluſhing, ſhed abroad his golden ray;
——Scarce had the lark proclaim'd him in the ſkies,
And yawning ſhepherds thought 'twas time to riſe,
When ſad *Florella* left her roſeate bower,
And contemplative view'd each riſing flower.
Go gentle roſe, the maiden artleſs ſung,
With Venus' form, and Philomella's tongue.

Go gentle roſe, and lilies fair,
Whoſe breath perfumes the ambient air,
Your pleaſing ſweets give o'er——
All joy, alas! to me is fled——
Damon lies number'd with the dead,
And *friendſhip* is no more.

Sleep on, O Thou, whoſe lateſt breath,
Did calmly ſmiling, welcome death,
And bid the world adieu!
Wing'd may thy ſoul ſeraphic riſe,
And ſoar amidſt the azure ſkies,
To glories ever new!

The blooming *roſe* before my eye,
E'er long will ſicken, fade, and die,
When juſt, like thee, in prime;
The tow'ring *lily*, now ſo fair,
Pluck'd from its ſtalk, and *native* air,
Would die before its time.

Then tell me, Nature, tell me why
I can't ſuppreſs that heaving ſigh,
Nor ſtop that falling tear?
Theſe, theſe are due, fond nature cries——
Receive them, all my ſoul replies,
With gratitude ſincere!

Her throbbing heart was full——the plaintive ſound,
Flew through the groves, and made the hills reſound.

Perch'd on a bough, a lonely *turtle* ſat,
And ſoftly cooing, mourn'd her hapleſs fate;
Sad and alone ſhe paſt each tedious day,
Since *riot* made her lord a *bloody* prey:——
Florella view'd her with a tearful eye,
And each return'd the other ſigh for ſigh.
While thus the maid in melting poſture ſtood,
Amanda chanc'd to paſs a neighb'ring wood;
She ſaw—ſhew flew, and overtook the place,
Quick as *Diana* in a foreſt chaſe.
But—ſcarce the friendly ſalutation o'er,
When *fancy* pictur'd a Celestial Pow'r
Borne on the clouds.—Her form divinely fair,
Her gait majeſtic, negligent her air;
Soft were her features, and exactly true,
Her breath more fragrant than the morning dew;
Serenely ſmiling thus the *Seraph* ſpoke,
While with ſoft melody her accents broke.

"Ceaſe to grieve, my friends, 'tis folly,
"All your tears are ſhed in vain;
"Baniſh pale ey'd melancholy——
"What can cauſe my ſiſter's pain?

"Friendship warm'd *his* gen'rous breaſt,
"Wisdom, Truth, to *him* were given;
"Stricteſt Honour *be* profeſt,
"Virtue, favourite of Heav'n.

"But ſee *Amanda*, how ſhe grieves!
"—Sorrow ſcarcely ſhews regard,
"In realms of bleſs, your *Damon* lives:
"*Virtue meets a ſure reward.*"

Scarce were the ſilver ſounds diſtinctly heard,
When the wing'd *Seraph* ſmiling diſappear'd.
Amanda then, with heart-felt grief oppreſt,
Thus ſung the ſtrains which labour'd at her breaſt:

"Farewel, brother! happy ſwain!
"Free from trouble, eaſ'd of pain;
"Taſte the bleſſings, which below,
"Mortals are not doom'd to know;
"Pleaſure that can never cloy,
"Still purſuing endleſs joy—
"Free from trouble, eaſ'd of pain,
"Farewel, brother! happy ſwain!

"Again, *Florella*, let's be gay,
"The voice of *Reaſon* ſeems to ſay,
"We'll follow Nature's richeſt prize,
"Exampled by the good and wiſe,
"Godlike VIRTUE never dies."

Burlington, Feb. 1772.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
By ROBERT BELL,
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By Sir WILLIAM BLACKSTONE, Knt.
One of his Majesty's Judges in the Court of Common Pleas.

N. B. The Third Volume is now in the Preſs, and all Gentlemen who intend to encourage this expenſive undertaking, are requeſted to leave their names with ſome Bookſeller in America.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

ON Monday the 16th Inſt. preciſely at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and again at ſix o'clock in the evening, the Subſcriber, intends to deliver a Course of Lectures on Pneumaticks, or the ſcience of the Air, at the Philoſophical Society's Hall in Second-ſtreet. In this Courſe will be exhibited a variety of curious and entertaining experiments, on an Air-Pump, of an entire new conſtruction, lately invented by him.

From the ſimplicity and ſmall expence of this Air-pump, and its being ſo contrived as to act as a condenſer by turning a cock, he has reaſon to believe it will meet with general approbation; and therefore informs his friends and the public, that he can ſupply them with ſuch upon very reaſonable terms.

†‡† Tickets for the Courſe, at 5 *s.* each, to be had of the Printer hereof, of Meſſrs. Hall and Sellers Printers, and of ſaid Colles in Grey's-alley, near Dr. Thomas Bond's in Second-Street.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the Subſcriber, living in Upper Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 14th of February laſt, a ſervant man, named RICHARD HUSBAND, who calls himſelf an Engliſhman, but ſpeaks a little like an Iriſhman: He is five feet nine or ten inches high, a well ſet fellow, of a darkiſh complexion, ſtraight brown hair, has a down look, and a ſcar on his left inſtep. Had on when he went away, a cloth coloured jacket with cuffs, a ſwanſkin double breaſted jacket with black ſpots, and it is ſuppoſed he had another under jacket, a pair of ſheepſkin breeches as good as new, with white metal buttons, a felt hat bound round, an old pair of milled worſted ſtockings, blue leggings, and good ſhoes with very ſmall braſs ſquare buckles. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid ſervant in any jail, ſo that his maſter may receive him again, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges paid by

JOSEPH LUKENS.

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SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in by John Dunlap, in Market-ſtreet.

To the PUBLIC.

THE reputation which the celebrated Monſ. de Voltaire hath ſo deſervedly acquired amongſt the Literati, rendered a tranſlation of his works into our language an object of general deſire. It was undertaken in England by Dr. Smollett, Dr. Franklin, and ſome other Gentlemen. The Public were not diſappointed in their expectations from ſuch tranſlators: The work breathes all the ſpirit of its author; and might very well paſs for original, were the French loſt.

The Engliſh edition ſells for 6 *l.* ſterling, an expence not proportioned to the general circumſtances of this country; therefore a republication is undertaken from the London copy, which ſhall be moſt accurately finiſhed; and as it can be afforded at this very reaſonable price, vaſtly inferior to an Engliſh edition, it is hoped that a liberal encouragement will not be wanting from the generous public, towards carrying into execution one of the moſt truly elegant works in the Britiſh language.

†§† As the work ſhall be delivered in the courſe of the preſent year, Gentlemen are deſired to be expeditious in ſending their names to John Dunlap.

WANTED,

A MAN that is well acquainted with the Town, and can write a cmmon hand. Such a perſon, by giving good ſecurity, may hear of employment. None other need apply. Enquire of the Printer.

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In Market-ſtreet, within one door of Third-ſtreet, and oppoſite the Meal-Market,

HAS opened a Large and Freſh Aſſortment of GOODS, which he is determined to ſell by wholeſale or retail, on the loweſt terms.

N. B. He moſt gratefully acknowledges the many favours he has received from the public, and hopes for a continuance of them, as he will ever make it his conſtant ſtudy to merit their eſteem.

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A Large Aſſortment of Fine, Superfine, Middling and Coarſe, the beſt in kind, ſuitable to every branch of that buſineſs, and ſold as low as any in this city, by ISAAC MELCHER, in Second-ſtreet, about mid-way between Arch and Race ſtreets, PHILADELPHIA, where Millers and others may depend always on being ſupplied with the beſt of Cloths on the loweſt terms, wholeſale and retail.

N. B. A conſiderable abatement will be made to thoſe who take a quantity.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been engaged for a conſiderable time paſt in poſting and ſettling Tradeſmen and others Accounts, from whom he has obtained entire approbation. He therefore begs leave to acquaint the Public in general, and his friends in particular, that as he intends to follow that buſineſs, he would be much obliged to them for their employ, which ſhall be done with ſecrecy and diſpatch by their humble ſervant, JAMES DEXTER.

N. B. He may be ſpoke with at his houſe in Black-Horſe Alley, a little below Market-ſtreet.

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Philadelphia, November 25th, 1771.

THE Subſcriber having taken a houſe in Second-ſtreet, near the New-Market, where he has opened a VENDUE, and has in the ſame place a ſtore fit to receive Goods, where he hopes to give full ſatisfaction, by tranſacting buſineſs with the utmoſt ſecrecy and diſpatch. All Gentlemen, Merchants, and others, who favour him with their commands, ſhall be gratefully acknowledged and punctually obſerved by their

Moſt humble and obedient ſervant,
JOHN DONNAL.

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SUITABLE TO THE SEASON;
Among which are,

A Great quantity of linen, cotton, and cotton and linen Mancheſter checks, and Iriſh linens of all widths, properly aſſorted, from 1 *s.* 6 *d.* to 7 *s.* 6 *d.* *per* yard. Alſo, a neat aſſortment of Blue and White INDIA CHINA; black pepper, nutmegs, mace, cloves and cinnamon; powder, ſhot, ſmall bar and ſheet lead, Engliſh and German ſteel, and beſt *London made* 4 *d.* 6 *d.* 8 *d.* 10 *d.* and 20 *d.* nails; *all which* he is determined to diſpoſe of exceeding cheap, for caſh or the uſual credit, by WHOLESALE and RETAIL. He has likewiſe a ſmall quantity of Engliſh loaf ſugar, and a few hogſheads and barrels of good *Antigua* ſugars, which he will ſell low.

General Poſt-Office, New-York, Nov. 1. 1771.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on account of the new regulation of the poſt from Canada, which is to arrive every Tueſday evening at this office; and the weekly poſt from the eaſtward and ſouthward, arriving every Wedneſday; the mail going from hence by the Packets, will for the future, be cloſed at twelve o'clock at night, on the firſt Wedneſday in every month (being the ſame time it cloſes at the General Poſt-Office in London, for America) and a Packet diſpatched therewith the next day, for Falmouth.

By command of the Deputy Poſt Maſter General,
ALEXANDER COLDEN, Sec'ry.

EXCELLENT MADEIRA WINE,

FIT FOR IMMEDIATE USE,
AND
OLD BARBADOS SPIRIT AND RUM,
TO BE SOLD BY
GEORGE MEADE, AND CO.

JOSEPH STEVENS,

AND

JOHN NEWSTAD,

At the SIGN of the TWO RUNNING HORSES, in NEW-YORK,

BEG leave to inform the Public, that they have opened a LIVERY STABLE, the property of Mr. Anthony A. Rutgers, adjoining his brewery, in Maiden-Lane; where they intend to keep horſes for Gentlemen, on the loweſt terms, and may depend upon having the greateſt care taken of them.

As the ſaid STEVENS has had the honour of breaking Horſes for moſt of the principal Gentlemen in this city, and flatters himſelf, has given ſatisfaction to thoſe who have employed him,—he takes this method of returning his ſincere thanks for the favours he has received, and begs a continuance of them, which will be gratefully acknowledged by the Publics'

Moſt obedient humble ſervants,
JOSEPH STEVENS.
JOHN NEWSTAD.

N. B. They keep Horſes and Chairs to let.

ROBERT ANDERSON,

DYER AND SCOURER,
LATELY FROM SCOTLAND,

TAKES this method of acquainting the public, that he carries on his buſineſs in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, betwixt Second and Third ſtreets, and oppoſite to A. Morris's brew-houſe.——He hopes to meet with encouragement from thoſe who are encouragers to manufactures in this country, as he engages to Dye, Scour and Dreſs all ſorts of cloths, ſilks, worſted, cotton and linen yarn, mens' clothes, ladies ſilk gowns, *&c.* in the beſt and moſt elegant manner, and at the moſt reaſonable rates. Thoſe who are pleaſed to favour him with their commands, may depend on having their buſineſs done with care and diſpatch.

N. B. Orders from the country will be duly attended to.

A VENDUE,

For the SALE of MERCHANDIZE, &c.
is continued by

JOHN HART,

AT his ſtore in Front-ſtreet, a little below the Draw-bridge; thoſe that pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend on his beſt endeavours for their intereſt.

N. B. GOODS for public or private SALE are received at ſaid STORE.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A SINGLE MAN, who underſtands the buſineſs of COACH-MAKING in all its branches. Such a perſon may have conſtant employ and good wages by applying to GEORGE WAY, in Second-Street, near Walnut-ſtreet.

TO BE SOLD,

A Likely Hearty Iriſh SERVANT GIRL, that has better than three years to ſerve, can be recommended for her honeſty, and is fit for town or country buſineſs. The reaſon of her being ſold is, that her maſter and miſtreſs are going to live in Baltimore. Enquire of the Printer.

A VENDUE

For the public Sale of all kinds of MERCHANDIZE,
is kept every week on Friday (and often on Saturday)
BY WILLIAM SITGREAVES,
At his Vendue-ſtore, the upper end of Second-ſtreet,

THOSE who pleaſe to favour him with the ſale of any Goods which they have to diſpoſe of in that way, may depend on his beſt endeavours to pleaſe them.

There has been lately put into his care by ſeveral people, a large, freſh and neat aſſortment of Eaſt India and European Goods, among which are, a parcel of Woollens, ſuitable to the ſeaſon, with particular directions to ſell them very cheap for Caſh, at his Store in Market-ſtreet, oppoſite to the ſign of the Indian King, where he receives Goods to ſell at Vendue.

He has for ſale a valuable piece of banked Marſh, containing about 25 acres on Oldman's Creek.

Alſo, a good Plantation on Little Egg Harbour, (lately the property of Jeremiah Steelman) near one half of which is very good Meadow Ground, the other upland part is well dunged, and has on it a new two ſtory Houſe, Barn, *&c.*

Likewiſe, about 20 Acres of Land, within three miles of Philadelphia, on the Wiſſehicken road, 16 acres of which is wood-land.

⁂ The purchaſer of any of the above tracts of land, on giving good ſecurity, may have money to improve or ſtock them, and ſeveral years credit.

TO DR. GRAHAM,

OCULIST AND AURIST,

SIR,

HAVING been afflicted with the unſpeakable misfortune of total deafneſs in both ears, for about thirty years paſt, inſomuch, that for a long time I could not hear the loudeſt church bells, nor even thunder itſelf, and was in a manner quite loſt to ſociety. I was recommended to uſe a large trumpet, which aſſiſted my hearing conſiderably in one ear, and even that I thought a valuable acquiſition. Notwithſtanding, Sir, I had tried a great variety of medicines for many years to no purpoſe; yet being encouraged by ſeeing your Advertiſement in this uſeful paper, I applied to you, and I thank God, and you as being the inſtrument of reſtoring my hearing to ſo unexpected a degree of perfection, that I have now not the leaſt occaſion for the trumpet, can hear ordinary converſation, and can conduct my buſineſs with a ſatisfaction, that for 30 years paſt I have been an utter ſtranger to. My prayers and beſt wiſhes ſhall ever attend you,

And am, Sir,
Your obliged humble ſervant,
JOHN THOMAS.

P. S. I am ſo rejoiced at my own good fortune, that I had almoſt forgot to thank you for curing my wife of hardneſs of hearing, which ſhe had been afflicted with for above fourteen years.

Race-Street, Philadelphia,
Dec. 20, 1771.

TO DR. GRAHAM.

SIR,

FOR the benefit and information of thoſe who are afflicted with the like diſorder, and in gratitude to you, I publicly declare, that my daughter, after being ſo blind with films over both her eyes, that ſhe was quite incapable of any buſineſs, nor could ſhe walk without a guide; that, through the means you have ordered for her, ſhe can now ſee to walk all over the city by herſelf, and to do any kind of buſineſs.

I am, Sir,
Third-ſtreet, oppoſite the bunch of grapes tavern } Your obliged humble ſervant,
Jan. 4, 1772. } GODFREY LUDWICK.

⁂ As it is impoſſible for us to inſert the great number of cures Dr. Graham has performed ſince his arrival in this city, we muſt therefore refer the public for further information to the Doctor, at his apartments at Miſs Dugdale's in Arch-ſtreet, between Second and Third ſtreets, where he gives advice in all the diſorders of the eye or its appendages; and in every ſpecies of deafneſs, hardneſs of hearing, ulcerations, noiſe in the ears, *&c.*

A VENDUE

For the Sale of MERCHANDIZE, is continued every Thurſday, at
FOOTMAN AND JEYES'S
VENDUE-STORE,
At the Corner of VINE and SECOND STREETS.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold by
JOHN DUNLAP,
IN MARKET-STREET,
THREE

SERMONS

TO
GENTLEMEN
UPON
TEMPERANCE AND EXERCISE.
Dedicated to WILLIAM CADOGAN, M. D. Fellow of th
College of Phyſicians in LONDON.

> " *Turgidis hic epulis, atque albo ventre lavatur,*
> " *Gutture ſulphureas lente exhalante mephites.*
> " *Sed tremor inter vina ſubit, calidumque triental*
> " *Excudit e manibus, dentes crepuere retecti,*
> " *Uncta cadunt laxis, tunc pulmentaria labris,*
> " *Hinc* TUBA—CANDELAE.————————"
>
> PERSII SATYRA III.
>
> " *Vitam ſub Dio——agat.*" HOR. LIB. III. ODE II.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the NEWEST PRINTING-OFFICE, in MARKET-STREET, where Subſcriptions at TEN SHILLINGS *per Annum*, Advertiſements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper.

MARCH, 1772. THE NUMB. 20.

THE Pennſylvania Packet AND THE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

MONDAY, MARCH 9th, 1772.

Quicquid agunt Homines, noſtri eſt Farrago Libelli. JUVENAL.

TYRANNY *and* CRUELTY *ſeverely puniſhed.*

GOD's providence hath ſo ordered all things, that as every virtue brings its own reward, ſo every vice brings its own puniſhment upon its owner, even in this life. The miſer ſtarves, and ſees himſelf deſpiſed by all men for the ſake of his pelf. The drunkard and debauchee impairs his health and eſtate, ruins his credit and reputation, and often ſacrifices his life to his pleaſure. The proud and ambitious is ever treaſuring up new matter for vexation and trouble, and the cruel and inhuman is a torment to himſelf and the abhorrence of every one that knows him.

Cruelty is natural in ſome tempers, and in others is acquired by a kind of fatal neceſſity, let a man be ever ſo free from it; yet, if he once ſuffers ambition, revenge, jealouſy, covetouſneſs, cowardice, or any other of the like vices to predominate in him, he will not be long free from cruelty and tyranny. The very paſſion of fear, which is naturally a powerful kind of bridle to other vices, proves the greateſt ſpur to cruelty, or, to ſpeak more properly, doth, in a great meaſure, puſh baſe minds upon it. It is indeed difficult thoroughly to root out this baſe and cruel diſpoſition in ſome ſort of tempers, though a proper care in education would go a great way towards it.

But the misfortune is, that even good natured parents rather indulge than check it in their children. Inſtead of inſpiring them betimes with a tender regard and ſympathy for dumb creatures, we are apt to ſmile and ſeem pleaſed at thoſe cruelties which we ſee them exerciſe againſt them. We appear pleaſed to ſee them torturing of inſects and domeſtic animals; we encourage them to vent their little anger and reſentment againſt every thing that diſpleaſes or diſobliges them; and even the ſtone or ſtick that gives them a fall, or the floor that gives them too harſh a reception, muſt have ſome immediate puniſhment inflicted on it to appeaſe them. And what is ſtill worſe, even the blame and chaſtiſement of their accidental faults or indecencies, is often transferred, at leaſt in ſhew, on ſome ſervant, or a cat or dog. Now, what is all this but the readieſt way to innure them, from their tendereſt years, to ſentiments of cruelty, which it is our duty to have inſpired them with the greateſt abhorrence againſt. If men can behold with ſuch indifferency, and ſome even with cruel delight, the miſeries of their fellow creatures; and if we read and hear of ſuch frequent inſtances of horrid barbarity, and of ſuch monſters of cruelty as are a ſhame to human nature; whence can it more probably proceed, than from this ſhameful neglect in their education. God has ſufficiently ſhewn his abhorrence to that deſtructive vice, both in his holy word, and by the dreadful puniſhments he has ſooner or later inflicted upon thoſe who indulge it. They are abhorred and deteſted by all good men, and juſtly looked upon as the peſts and bane of ſociety. They are therefore ſadly wanting in their duty and regard to their children, who have not an early and very watchful eye to pluck up every root and fibre of that pernicious weed, as ſoon as they perceive the leaſt ſymptom of it in them. For tho' its beginning appear ever ſo trifling or inconſiderable, it is hard to gueſs how far it may go, or where it will end. Witneſs the ſad and dreadful inſtance we have here ſelected from the many thouſands which hiſtory affords of the like deſtructive nature.

Ochus was one of the moſt cruel and impious kings that ever the Perſians had. Upon his very firſt acceſſion to the crown, he filled not only the palace and metropolis, but almoſt the whole empire with blood and ſlaughter. He put all to death that were of the royal blood, without diſtinction of age or ſex. He cauſed even his own ſiſter Ocha to be buried alive, and ſhut up one of his uncles, with about one hundred of his children and grandchildren, in one of the courts of the palace, where he barbarouſly cauſed them to be ſhot to death by his archers. With the ſame barbarity he treated all the nobility and gentry of his kingdom; and, in a word, all that had either virtue or merit enough to become obnoxious to him.

Ochus, by theſe cruelties, was become odious to all his ſubjects. Rebellions upon rebellions were hatched againſt him, and whole provinces revolted from him; yet he found means to quell the one, and reduce the other, with ſurprizing quickneſs and ſucceſs. All things ſeemed to conſpire to crown the tyrant's wiſhes for ſome conſiderable time. The conqueſt of Egypt was what he ſeemed to have moſt at heart: But he could not reach it without making himſelf maſter of Judea and Phenice, both which kingdoms were very likely, conſidering their ſtrength, to have kept him employed long enough to have given the Egyptians time to provide for a ſtout defence, and yet Judea was ſoon forced to yield to his ſuperior force, and Phenice was betrayed to him by the treacherous Tennes king of Sidon, whoſe throat Ochus cauſed to be cut immediately after, as a juſt reward for his perfidy, and perhaps the only good thing he did during his reign. Egypt was ſoon after conquered, and forced to ſuffer the terrible effects of his tyranny.

But whilſt he was in the heighth of his ſucceſs, and reigned fearleſs and uncontroled, Providence ſtirred him up an enemy, as it were, out of his own boſom, who did quickly put an end to his wicked life and reign. This was Bagoas, an Egyptian by birth, but a favourite miniſter to Ochus, and whom that Prince had intruſted with the whole management of his kingdom. Ochus, during his Egyptian war, had committed ſeveral grievous outrages in that country. Among others, had rifled and plundered their temples, carried away all the records that were preſerved in them, and killed their god Apis, or rather the ſacred bull, which they worſhipped as the ſymbol of the Egyptian deity. Bagoas, being an Egyptian could not but reſent theſe indignities offered to the religion of his country, and, being greatly in the king's favour, eaſily prevailed upon him to reſtore the records for a large ſum of money. But the affront done to the Egyptian god, was what he thought could not be expiated but by the death of the ſacrilegious king. He found ſoon after an opportunity to diſpatch him by poiſon; but not thinking this retaliation ſufficient, he kept his body, (cauſing another to be buried inſtead of it) and gave the fleſh of it minced to cats and dogs, in revenge for his having made his attendants to eat the fleſh of the ſacred bull, and ordered his bones to be ſawed into handles for ſwords and daggers. This was the end of that cruel monarch, in the twenty-firſt year of his impious reign.

AN ANECDOTE RESPECTING PLEASURE.

THE following pourtrait of vicious pleaſure is given by an ingenious writer, after the manner of Plato: "Pleaſure, (ſays he) is a beautiful harlot, ſitting in her chariot, whoſe four wheels are pride, gluttony, luſt and idleneſs; the two horſes are, proſperity and abundance; the two drivers are, indolence and ſecurity; her attendants and followers are, guilt, grief, late repentance (if any) and often death and ruin. Many great men, many ſtrong men, many rich men, many hopeful men, and many young men, have come to their end by her; but never any enjoyed full and true content by means of her."

ON DETRACTION.

LET him cry *blackmoor-devil* whoſe ſkin is white;
And *bandy-legs*, who treads himſelf upright:
Let him reprove that's innocent!——in vain
The *Gracchi* of ſedition muſt complain.

The man who vilifies an abſent friend,
Or hears him ſcandalized, and don't defend:
Who, much deſiring to be thought a wit,
Will have his jeſt, regardleſs whom it hit:
Who what he never ſaw, proclaims for true,
And vends for ſecrets what he never knew:
Who blabs whate'er is whiſper'd in his ear,
And fond of talk, does all he knows declare:
That man's a wretch:—of him be ſure beware.

If I'm bely'd, ſhall I turn pale for this?
Falſe honours pleaſe, and falſe reports diſgrace
And trouble, whom?—The vicious and the baſe.

Let men of others to ſpeak ill forbear,
Or their own follies they'll be ſure to hear.

GEORGE FENNER,

At his Store in Market-ſtreet, oppoſite the London Coffee-houſe, PHILADELPHIA; is now ſelling exceeding cheap, for caſh only,

A LARGE AND NEAT ASSORTMENT OF
SPRING GOODS,
IMPORTED in the laſt VESSELS from LONDON;
CONSISTING OF

ENGLISH chints, cottons and linens of the moſt durable colours and neweſt patterns,
Furniture cottons, in great variety,
Cambricks and lawns,
White bordered handkerchiefs,
Lawn and map ditto,
Blue printed ditto,
Figured dimities,
Mens' and womens' hoſe,
Mens' worſted caps,
Superfine broadcloths,
Foreſt cloths,
Shalloons,
Serges,
Duroys,
Plain and figured laſtings,
Allopeens,
Grograms,
Camblets,
Velvets,
Silks of different kinds,
And Perſians.

ALSO,
SUNDRY KINDS OF HARD-WARE.

⁎ If people who have caſh by them, would but conſider their own intereſt, they would not omit this opportunity of ſupplying themſelves with goods much cheaper than any imported from Europe for a conſiderable time.

Imported in the laſt veſſels from London and Briſtol, and to be ſold on very low terms, wholeſale and retail, by

JONATHAN ZANE, AND SONS,
AT THE LARGE HAND-SAW,
In Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut ſtreets, and two doors below Black-Horſe-Alley, Philadelphia,

A Large and general aſſortment of Ironmongery, Cutlery, Joiners Braſs-ware, Saddlery, &c. Alſo, powder, ſhot and bar-lead, ground redwood, allum, madder, copperas, logwood, fuſtick, Braziletta, red and white lead, Spaniſh brown, Venetian red, yellow and ſpruce ochres, verdigreaſe, vermilion, Pruſſian blue, lampblack, chalk, Spaniſh whiting, linſeed oil, camphor, mace, cloves, nutmegs, cinnamon, hair ſieves, riddles, ſlates and pencils, writing-paper, red and black ſealing-wax, quills, Dilworth's ſpelling-books, wool, cotton and tow cards, wool combs, flax and hemp hackles, fullers jack and ſtock cards and preſs papers, 11 by 9, 10 by 8 and 9 by 7 window glaſs, bend leather ſoles, glew, a few bolts of the beſt Ticklenburghs, boxes of tin, plates, pewter plates, diſhes and ſpoons, gold ſcales and weights, pins in packets, ink-powder, American red clover and green graſs ſeeds, ſurveyors chains, &c. &c.

N. B. Ready money for red and white clover and Timothy ſeeds.

JAMES ALEXANDER,
AT THE SIGN OF THE BLACK HORSE,
In Black-Horſe-Alley, oppoſite Lætitia-Court, between Market and Cheſtnut Streets, PHILADELPHIA,

ACQUAINTS his Friends, Cuſtomers, and the PUBLIC, that he hath opened a COMMODIOUS INN OF ENTERTAINMENT; being an old accuſtomed Houſe, and convenient for the reception of market-people; with a LIVERY STABLE (as good as any in the Province) complete, for Gentlemens' Horſes, and others, able to contain fifty, or more, either by the year or ſhorter time; and a good yard and ſheds for coaches, chaiſes, and waggons; where his utmoſt endeavours ſhall not be wanting to give general ſatisfaction, and grateful acknowledgments to thoſe who ſhall pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom.

WHEREAS it has been reported, that an advertiſement was inſerted in the news-papers, to find out the neareſt akin to JOHN PRESTWOOD, who was by trade, when in England, a Staymaker and Taylor: He was born, at Drayton, in the county of Shropſhire, the 11th of November 1736, and is ſaid to have died about ſeven or eight years ago, poſſeſſed of a pretty large fortune. This is therefore to inform the perſon or perſons who inſerted ſaid advertiſement, that JOHN PRESTWOOD Confectioner in Mancheſter, Old England, is the neareſt kin to the abovementioned JOHN PRESTWOOD, deceaſed.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the Subſcriber, living in Maidenhead townſhip, Hunterdon county, New-Jerſey, on the night of the 3d March inſtant, a ſervant man, named JACOB EDMONDS, born in this country, about twenty-one years of age, a ſtout well made man, five feet ten inches high, fair complexion, ſandy hair, a large noſe, grey eyes, a large ſcar on his right leg very remarkable, loſt one of his upper fore teeth. Had on and took with him when he went away, a homeſpun drugget coat, of a leaden colour, the folds of which are not lined, with large plain metal buttons; a ſtrip'd homeſpun waiſtcoat, with horn buttons; a blue broadcloth lapelled jacket, with mohair buttons; a pair of buckſkin, and a pair of fuſtian breeches; two ſhirts, one white with a large patch on the boſom, the other ſtrip'd flannel; three pair of ſtockings, two pair of yarn, footed with black, and the other pair worſted. Alſo, another fellow went off in company with the ſaid runaway, who called himſelf JOHN SMITH: Said Smith ſtole in ſaid neighbourhood, a ſurtout coat of a rediſh colour, bound with ferriting, a new pair of pumps, a new beaver hat, one pair of yarn ſtockings of a mixed colour, a buckſkin, and ſome money: Said Smith is a ſhort thick fellow, about five feet four inches high, of a fair complexion, light hair, and is a great ſinger and lover of company. Had on when he went away, an old blue grey coat with leggings over the ſleeves of it, a blue camblet upper jacket, and a red under ditto. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid fellows in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his maſter may have his ſervant again, and the other brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward; or Three Pounds for the ſervant, and reaſonable charges paid by

THOMAS STEVENS.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels, or others, are forbid to harbour or carry them away at their peril.

CADIZ, *November* 4.

THE officers of our cuſtoms ſtopped here, a few days ſince, the Maſter of a French veſſel on whom they found papers which proved that he had much ſpecie on board his ſhip; but this officer had the addreſs to elude his keepers in the night, got on board his ſhip and ſailed immediately. A Swediſh ſhip, with contraband goods on board, was not ſo lucky, the ſhip and cargo both being ſtopped.

Franckfort, Nov. 19. Some people, who pretend to know public affairs, aſſert, that the Court of Berlin has notified to that of Vienna, that the propoſitions of peace made by Ruſſia to the Porte were highly acceptable.

St. James's, Dec. 11. This day was received from Captain Stott, Commander of his Majeſty's ſhip Juno, who arrived at Plymouth the 9th inſt. in ſeventy days from Port Egmont, the following account of the execution of his commiſſion to receive the poſſeſſion of Falkland's, Iſland in his Majeſty's name. On the evening of the 13th of September laſt, Captain Stott arrived at Port Egmont, with his Majeſty's Frigate Juno, the Hound ſloop, and Florida ſtoreſhip, under his command. The next morning ſeeing Spaniſh colours flying, and troops on ſhore, at the ſettlement formerly held by the Engliſh, he ſent a Lieutenant to know if any officer was there on behalf of his Catholic Majeſty, empowered to make reſtitution of poſſeſſion to him, agreeable to the orders of his Court for that purpoſe, duplicates of which he had to deliver to ſuch officer. He was anſwered, that Don Franciſco de Orduna, a Lieutenant of the Royal artillery of Spain, was furniſhed with full powers, and ready to effect the reſtitution. Don Franciſco ſoon after came on board the Juno, when Captain Stott delivered to him his Catholic Majeſty's orders. They then examined together, into the ſituation of the ſettlements and ſtores; adjuſted the forms of the reſtitution, and reception of the poſſeſſion: Inſtruments for which were ſettled, and reciprocally delivered. On Monday, the 16th of September Captain Stott landed, followed by a party of marines, and was received by the Spaniſh Officer, who formally reſtored him Falkland's Iſland, Port Egmont, its Fort, and other dependencies, giving him the ſame poſſeſſion as his Majeſty had before the 10th of June 1770: On which he cauſed his Majeſty's colours to be hoiſted, and took poſſeſſion accordingly. The next day Don Franciſco, with all the troops and ſubjects of the King of Spain, departed in a ſchooner, which they had with them.

LONDON, *Dec.* 2.

Several principal Jew Merchants have agreed to preſent a petition to his Majeſty, relative to all vagrants, who under the denomination of Jews, commit robberies and other outrages on the Chriſtians, of which the following are the heads, viz. that no Jew be for the future permitted to trade in this metropolis, who cannot bring ſufficient teſtimony of his honeſty, and depoſite a certain ſum as a ſecurity for the ſame: That every foreign Jew, who ſhall come to England for the purpoſe of traffic ſhall be obliged, under a ſevere penalty, not to depart the kingdom without ſpecial licence, and that, on diſobedience to this order, his goods ſhall be confiſcated: That all Jews who cannot render a good account of themſelves be obliged to depart the kingdom immediately.

Dec. 4. On Monday ſome diſpatches arrived from his Excellency Mr. Murray, his Majeſty's Ambaſſador at Conſtantinople.

Monday the Portugueſe Ambaſſador had a conference with his Majeſty, and the Earl of Rochford, at the Queen's Palace, relative to the anſwer from Liſbon to the Britiſh Memorial, which is ſaid to be entirely to the ſatisfaction of our Court.

A private letter from Paris ſays, "an account has been received here from the Iſland of Bourbon, that a powerful Nabob, at the head of a numerous army, was in march for one of the Engliſh ſettlements on the Coaſt."

We hear that a petition to Parliament is preparing for the obtaining relief againſt *State Oaths*, particularly thoſe of allegiance, abjuration, and ſupremacy; by the obtruſion of which, many tender ſcrupulous conſciences among our worthy Jacobital brethren are hindered from getting into his Majeſty's cabinet councils, and from accompliſhing their generous deſigns towards the reſtoration of the injured and oppreſſed family of Stuart; and not only ſo, but many learned and pious members of the Church of Rome are either ſubjected to the charge of prevarication, or elſe effectually prevented from holding any temporal or eccleſiaſtical preferment among us, to the great ſcandal of a nation profeſſing a regard for civil and religious liberty.

Dec. 6. They write from Peterſburgh that the Empreſs of Ruſſia having received accounts that her armies have loſt great numbers of men in the laſt campaign by their engagements with the Turks, and ſtill more by ſickneſs; her Imperial Majeſty, in order to make up that deficiency, has demanded of the Senate 80,000 recruits; but the Senate repreſented to her that ſo large a number at once would depopulate her dominions which in many places are at preſent too ſparingly inhabited; in conſequence of which her Imperial Majeſty has accepted of 50,000 recruits, which have been granted her, in caſe a peace cannot be brought about this winter. Theſe letters add, that the Ruſſian Government, perceiving that the Court of Vienna is deſirous to protract their making a peace with the Turks, in order to gain time to forward her own deſigns may poſſibly relinquiſh ſome points, which ſeem hard upon the Turks in the laſt propoſals made to them, in order to encourage them to a reconciliation with Ruſſia without the concurrence of the Court of Vienna.

A foreign Miniſter took notice, the other evening, in the Diplomatic club at the St. Alban's Tavern, that no man had ever been ſo great a friend to the Lawyers as Mr. Wilkes; that from the original ſource of the North-Briton, No. 45, down to the preſent litigation between the Duke of Portland and Sir James Lowther, which may be traced from the ſpirit of party, generated from that ſpring, the Lawyers have not by party conteſt gained leſs than a hundred thouſand pounds; and if the Gentlemen of the Long Robe were animated with a juſt ſenſe of gratitude, they ſhould make a ſubſcription of at leaſt a thouſand a year for their common benefactor.

Dec. 10. Sir George Macartney is to remain Secretary to the Iriſh Viceroyſhip *let who will be Viceroy.*

A very conſiderable bett is laid, that the Vote of the Iriſh Commons, declaring the penſion granted to Jeremiah Dyſon *burthenſome* and *unneceſſary*, will be declared *null* and *void* in *England.*

Dec. 12. We have it from good authority, that the Spaniſh Ambaſſador has at length declared, that his Court is willing to conciliate matters with Great-Britain——*by the mediation of France.*

Dec. 13. The *little Junto*, and *doers* of all public buſineſs have reſolved to ſupport Lord Townſhend in Ireland, againſt the Houſe of Commons there.

The Duke of Cumberland is now incog. and yeſterday wrote a letter to a great and amiable lady: to which he received a moſt gracious anſwer, with a promiſe to exert her influence in his behalf.

We are now told, that advices have been received within theſe few days from Lord Grantham, informing, that his Catholic Majeſty is deſirous of having the difference relative to the late affair at Carthagena adjuſted in an amicable manner; and that he promiſes to make all the ſatisfaction that the Court of Great-Britain can reaſonably require, for the inſult offered to the Britiſh flag.

It is whiſpered, by the moderations at the weſt end of the town, that the only way to heal the difference in Ireland is to ſend over Lord Chatham to ſucceed the preſent Viceroy; and it is even ſaid that ſuch a deſign has been hinted to his Lordſhip's friends, by the deſire of a Great Perſonage, but we have not heard, what a reception the propoſals met with.

Dec. 14. It is apprehended, that the Spaniards intend building a Fort upon Falkland's Iſland, within gunſhot of Fort Egmont.

Since the arrival of Captain Stott from Falkland's Iſland, the miniſterial runners have induſtriouſly circulated, *according to order*, "That the Spaniards have given up Falkland's Iſland, entirely—the whole Iſland—Fort Egmont and all!" It is more than probable the London Gazette will confirm this report. If it does, it will not be the *firſt falſhood* which the London Gazette has given to the world. The fact is, the Spaniards have ſurrendered Port and Fort Egmont ONLY. The Spaniards drove our people from the *Iſland*; they would not ſuffer them to remain on any part of it. They took poſſeſſion of the whole; ſaying, "the Iſlands belonged to the King of Spain." The papers laid before the Parliament laſt winter (which were publiſhed) give us the fact. The Spaniards have reſtored to us the Port and Fort *only*. But to whom does the *Sovereignty* of the Iſland belong? Is that to be the ſubject of another negociation? Or is it to be tamely given up? The Speech at the enſuing ſeſſion, will doubleſs be full of this great condeſcenſion in Spain. That ſtate paper the Miniſters think is *a privileged vehicle of fallacy.* But though the North Briton was perſecuted with a rancour that would have diſgraced the reign of a Stuart, for ſpeaking *bold truths*, yet this LIE, if it is told, ſhall not go undetected.

Dec. 17, 18. A correſpondent obſerves, that Falkland Iſlands have coſt us no leſs than five millions of money; beſides the additional weight of 40,000 Seamen, which are to be kept in pay during the bleſſed period of an imperfect peace. But adds this gentleman, however honourable or eſſential it may be for this country, to have the navy in a reſpectable condition, it was ſurely never intended that affairs between us and Spain ſhould have terminated in the manner they have done, as the Engliſh have been ſeldom or ever ſatisfied with gaining a loſs.

We have advice from Madrid, that the diſpatch in fitting out their ſhips is incredible, upwards of 14,000 men are employed in their ſeveral dock yards, &c. for that purpoſe.

A letter from Liſbon ſays, that advice is received there of all the new fortifications at Rio de Janeiro, being deſtroyed by an earthquake, which has greatly damped the ſpirits of the Court of Portugal.

We are now told that the D. of C. will not make his appearance at Court before the D. of G.

It is aſſured that a certain great Lady, on hearing that her illuſtrious kinſman had entered into the Holy State of matrimony, turned to one of her Gentlewomen in waiting, and ſaid, "I heartily wiſh he had choſen, inſtead of C—l L—tt—l's Siſter, the daughter of Mr. Wilkes, becauſe he would then have gained *largely* by his change of condition—an accompliſhed girl, and *popularity.*"

Dec. 25. The Court of Spain has iſſued orders to their commanding officers in the Weſt-Indies to ſuffer no foreign ſubjects to cut Logwood in the iſland of Rattan, or even reſort to that place, on any pretext whatſoever.

We hear that the Premier has written circulating letters in the moſt preſſing terms to the King's men, as they are called, requeſting their early attendance this winter on extraordinary matters, which are to come on at the very opening of the ſeſſion of Parliament.

The Rachel, Henry, from Boſton to London, with lumber, was drove on ſhore the 6th of December, near the Bolt, at Plymouth; the ſhip and cargo are entirely loſt, the Capt. and crew are ſaved.

The Tryon, Farmer, from Jamaica to Briſtol, is wrecked on the Newton Sands.

The Nelly, Hudſon, from Virginia to London, is on ſhore upon the Knock near South-End, but if the weather proves moderate, are in hopes of getting her off again.

The Neptune, Shepherd, from Boſton to Hull is totally loſt near Margate.

The treaty of commerce between the Engliſh and Ruſſians is to be concluded next week, as all difficulties are now removed.

It was yeſterday currently reported upon 'Change, that the Grand Seignior, irritated by the bad ſucceſs of his arms, had, in a fit of deſpair, poiſoned himſelf, and was found dead in the Seraglio. This advice is ſaid to be received two days ago from Holland.

We can aſſure the public, that a memorial was lately ſent off from St. James's to the Spaniſh Court, demanding a releaſe of Engliſh priſoners, which have been at different times taken by Spaniſh veſſels on various pretences. From the ſame authority we alſo aſſert, that there is not one royal ſea port town in Spain, which has not at this time a greater or leſs number of Engliſh priſoners in cloſe confinement. The above point muſt be ſettled, before the diſputes now ſubſiſting between England and Spain can be brought to any termination.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Dec. 17.

"The laſt letters from Vienna adviſe, that the great advantages lately gained by the Ruſſians over the Turks, have made ſuch an impreſſion upon the Empreſs Queen and her Miniſtry, that there is reaſon to hope her Imperial Majeſty will be more inclined than heretofore to liſten to the terms propoſed for bringing about a peace between the Ruſſians and the Turks."

Port-Egmont, in Falkland's-Iſland,
Sept. 27, 1771.

"I take the opportunity of ſending this by his Majeſty's ſhip Juno, to acquaint you of my ſafe arrival here the thirteenth inſt. after one of the beſt paſſages almoſt ever known. The ſhip's company I came with have been remarkably healthy. On our arrival here, we found the Spaniards in poſſeſſion of the place, and their colours flying; ſince which it has been delivered up to our Commodore in form, agreeable to the convention, except the cannon (there were but four) and ſtores, all which they have taken away and ſent to Buenos Ayres. The climate ſeems very healthy and agreeable. Here is a great plenty of wild fowl, as alſo vegetables, and very good. I am told there is good fiſh in the ſeaſon, and great abundance. It is now the ſpring of the year; what the ſummer may produce I cannot inform you. I have but juſt time to write this, being in a hurry.

Your's, &c."

BOSTON, *February* 24.

We are informed, that at the requeſt of a Committee appointed by this town, an ORATION is to be publicly delivered next month by JOSEPH WARREN, Eſq; on the dangerous tendency of STANDING ARMIES to the Rights of CIVIL SOCIETY; and in commemoration of the horrid maſſacre perpetrated on the 5th of March 1770.

On Tueſday laſt, being the day by law appointed for holding the Superior Court at Boſton, in and for the county of Suffolk, after opening the court in the uſual form, his Majeſty's Commiſſions were publiſhed, appointing the Honourable Peter Oliver, Eſq; Chief Juſtice, and the Honourable Edmund Trowbridge, Foſter Hutchinſon, Nathanael Ropes, and William Cuſhing, Eſqrs. Juſtices of the ſaid Court.—His Honour the Chief Juſtice gave an elegant and pertinent charge to the Grand Jury. There was a very numerous and reſpectable auditory upon this occaſion.

The GRAND INQUEST for the county of Suffolk, lately returned to the Superior Court of judicature, &c. now holden in this town, having finiſhed all matters before them, were diſmiſſed laſt Saturday *afternoon.*

The paper in the Maſſachuſetts Spy, of the 14th of November laſt, ſigned MUCIUS SCÆVOLA, was laid before the late Grand Jury, and we hear a bill was prepared by the King's Attorney agreeable to an order of the Governor and Council. But the good men of the county returned *Ignoramus* thereon, not being able to find *upon their oaths* that it was "FALSE," &c.—*Quere, Whether this is a proof that ſeven-eighths of the people of this province deteſt the writings of our* "pretended Patriots," *as we have lately been told in the* Maſſachuſetts Gazette.

Laſt Saturday in the *forenoon*, the Grand Jury laid before his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Superior Court, a certain paper, the contents whereof have not yet tranſpired. This paper was ſigned by the *Foreman*, at the *unanimous* requeſt of his brethren, and ſeemed to be received with ſome reſentment by the Court; who peremptorily directed their attendance at four o'clock in the afternoon on ſaid Saturday. This extraordinary order was matter of much ſpeculation among the people who crowded to obſerve the event. The paper is ſuppoſed to relate to Ebenezer Richardſon, who was convicted of the murder of young Seider, *twenty-two months ago.* This ſuppoſition is rendered the more probable, as his Honour the Chief Juſtice, after it had been peruſed by the Court, ſaid to the jury, that they *charitably* believed they were ignorant that *the caſe of Ebenezer Richardſon was then before his Majeſty.*

By a veſſel from Hiſpaniola we learn, that Captain Jacob Goodwin and Capt. Peabody, in two veſſels belonging to New-London, have been lately ſeized at Cape François, by a French man of war, under pretence of their having too great a quantity of flour on board.

By a veſſel arrived at New-London, there is advice, that the firſt of this month they had a very hard gale of wind on the coaſt of Virginia, when twenty ſail of veſſels were drove aſhore between Cape Charles and Cape Hatteras, moſt of whom came out but a day or two before.

Laſt Saturday afternoon two petty officers of his Majeſty's ſhip Beaver now in this harbour, had ſome words in a ſhop in King-Street, which ſoon aroſe to blows on the ſide of Mr. Bryant, Captain's clerk, and were returned by Mr. Quelch, the Gunner, with a ſtab under the left pap, which penetrated the breaſt, but immediately cloſed and the patient fainted away. Dr. Young was brought ſpeedily, who recovered him a little with volatiles, and Dr. Warren coming directly after, they dilated the wound and gave vent to the blood, on which he came to his ſpeech, and being laid in a proper poſture, paſſed the night, and the forenoon of the Sabbath, in a tolerable eaſy condition: But in the afternoon, Mr. Bryant had a ſlight delirium with ſpaſms, whence the Doctors fear his life is much in danger. Mr. Quelch readily ſurrendered himſelf, and was committed to priſon, much concerned for the unhappy accident, of which probably the ſufferer was but too much the immediate occaſion.

NEWPORT, *February* 24.

The fore part of laſt week an armed ſchooner (what ſchooner we know not) ſeized a ſmall freight-boat, with about 10 or 12 hogſheads of rum, &c. on board, which were ſent from Eaſt-Greenwich, in this colony, to be ſhipped from this place to Philadelphia, in order to purchaſe flour, bread, &c. and we are told this rum, &c. had been legally imported, and enter'd at our Cuſtom-Houſe.——Alſo, we are aſſured, that on Thurſday laſt, a boat going from this port to Prudence, in this colony, but a few miles from hence, was ſeized by the ſame unknown Schooner, only for having 3 hogſheads of Molaſſes an board, which Molaſſes was legally imported, and the duties paid laſt week:————Theſe 3 hogſheads of Molaſſes, we are told, belonged to a poor man, who has now loſt the full value of all he was worth under heaven, ſome ſay this p-r-t-c-l ſchooner belongs to K. G——the Th—d, but we ſhould think it a little below his Br-t-n-c Majeſty to keep men of war employed in robbing ſome of his pooreſt ſubjects, who are ſcarcely able to procure the common neceſſaries of life; when thoſe men of war might be ſo well employed, eſpecially at this time, againſt Spain, who has inſulted the Br-t-ſh flag in almoſt all parts of the globe, within theſe 18 or 20 months paſt, and *very* lately in the Weſt-Indies and Falkland-Iſland.————Americans take CARE of your PROPERTY!! For, according to preſent appearances, you may ſoon expect to have your firewood SEIZED, if it be tranſported by water from one place to another without clearing and entering. The above ſchooner has a number of ſwivels and carriage guns.

Since the above account was received, we are informed that his M——y's ſchooner Gaſpee has been cruizing our rivers for near a week paſt; but for what intent we can't learn, unleſs it be to meet, and *manfully* attack, thoſe enemies who have lately treated with contempt the whole Engliſh nation.

'Tis ſaid the B———h Miniſtry think it much ſafer (though a little more *diſgraceful*, but that's no matter) to keep their men of war, frigates, cutters, arm'd ſloops and ſchooners, cruizing on the coaſts, and plundering the navigation, &c. of their induſtrious, unarmed North American friends; than to attack their haughty, daring and inſulting enemies, the French and Spaniards!!

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 9.

Tueſday laſt, the ſhip Pennſylvania Packet, Captain Oſborne, ſailed for London, with whom went paſſengers, the Rev. Mr. Mühlenberg, jun. Mr. Joſeph Oxley, Miſs Sarah and Deborah Morris, and ſeveral others.

Tueſday laſt died here, MR. ROBERT ALISON, A. B. Student of Phyſic, from Charles-Town, in Maryland; a Gentleman of virtue and underſtanding; and was interred on Wedneſday in the Preſbyterian burying-ground of this city.

Capt. Dalling, from Cape Nichola, on the 14th ult. in lat. 22:23, long. 74:12, ſpoke a ſloop from Cape François for New-Providence, all well.

Capt. Waſdell, from Jamaica, on the 18th of December, in lat. 35:28, long. 73:10, ſpoke a ſchooner from Antigua for Virginia, 27 days out, who had been beating on the coaſt 16 days; and on the 27th ult. a few leagues W. of our Capes, ſpoke a large black ſchooner, but could not learn the maſter's name, nor to what port ſhe was bound, on account of it blowing a very hard gale, and ſhe appeared to be in great diſtreſs, but Capt. Waſdell could give them no aſſiſtance.

Capt. Cooke, from Boſton, on the 2d inſt. on the edge of ſoundings, ſpoke a ſchooner, Capt. Hill, from Virginia for Cape Ann, out 6 days, all well.

Capt. Harris, from Georgia, on the 28th ult. in lat. 35:34, long. 75, ſpoke a ſloop from St. Vincents for Cape Fear, who had been drove off the coaſt, and were very ſickly.

Capt. Corry, from Liſbon, on the 18th ult. in lat. 33, long. 67, ſpoke a ſhip, Capt. Hare, from South-Carolina for Oporto, out 8 days; and on the 24th, on the edge of ſoundings, he ſpoke a brig, Capt. Hutchinſon, from Cape-Nichola for Boſton, 12 days out, all well.

Captain Cox, from Liſbon, on the 27th of January, in lat. 25:42, long. 48:44, ſpoke a brig, Capt. Coldſtream, from Hamburgh for South Carolina, out 28 days: On the 6th ult. in lat. 27:5, long. 64:24, ſpoke a ſchooner, from New-York for Hiſpaniola, out 18 days: The next day ſpoke a ſchooner, from South Carolina for Barbados, 8 days out; and on the 9th, in lat. 37:7, long. 64:23, ſpoke the ſchooner Suſannah, Capt. Eaſton, belonging to this port, bound to Jamaica from North Carolina, out 8 days.

The ſhip Carolina, Capt. Loxley, from this port, is arrived at London; and the ſhip Betſey, Capt. Hood, is arrived at Briſtol.

On Tueſday laſt a fire broke out in the ſhop of Mr. Flanagan, wheelwright in Woodberry, New-Jerſey, which entirely conſumed the ſame, with part of the dwelling-houſe adjoining, together with a great quantity of grain. It was occaſioned by ſome ſhavings catching fire, while the people were at dinner.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia,* INWARD ENTRIES.

Snow Sarah,	S. Correy,	Liſbon,
Sch. Little Polly,	S. Dalling,	Hiſpaniola,
Sloop Molly,	W. Waſdell,	Jamaica.

OUTWARDS.

Brig Becky,	J. Harper,	Antigua,
Ship Philadelphia,	J. Malcolm,	Belfaſt,
Schooner Chance,	W. Greenway,	St. Euſtatia,
Brig Burke,	N. Valence,	Surinam,
Brig Dove,	W. Allen,	Barbados,
Brig Speedwell,	J. Cox,	Grenades,
Schooner Tryall,	G. Earvin,	Salem, N. E.
Brig Friendſhip,	J. Blewer,	South-Carolina,
Brig Charleſtown P.	S. Wright,	South-Carolina,
Brig George,	J. Wilſon,	Liſbon,
Brig Nancy,	J. Hanſe,	Jamaica,
Snow New Molly,	W. Kerlin,	Liſbon.

CLEARED.

Ship Pennſyl. Pack.	P. Oſborne,	London,
Sloop Hannah,	G. May,	Halifax,
Brig Char. Peggy,	G. Conyngham,	Antigua,
Brig Molly,	J. Mullett,	St. Kitts,
Snow Sterling,	J. Walker,	Hiſpaniola,
Sch. Lovely Laſs,	J. Stephens,	Maryland,
Ship Philadelphia,	J. Malcolm,	Belfaſt,
Schooner Chance,	W. Greenway,	Montſerrat.

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N. B. Said EVITT prints Advertiſements, *&c.* at two hours notice, as uſual, and will be much obliged to any that will pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RUN AWAY on the 5th of March inſt. from the Subſcriber, living in Tinicum townſhip, Bucks county, an Iriſh ſervant man, named JAMES M'CANN, who came in laſt ſummer, and pretends to be a weaver; he is nineteen years of age, about five feet ſeven inches high, and has light coloured buſhy hair. Had on when he went away, a dark brown fly-coat, with flat white metal buttons; a thickſet jacket with metal buttons, tore at the button-holes; an old pair of black everlaſting breeches, pretty much broke; a pair of woollen ſtockings white at the tops, a pair of half-ſoled ſhoes; a half worn felt hat, and a tow ſhirt with a linen collar to it. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid ſervant in any of his Majeſty's goals, or brings him home, ſhall receive the above reward paid by

ANDREW WILLSON.

JAMES CUNNING,

AT THE SIGN OF THE SPINNING WHEEL,
In Market-ſtreet, within one door of Third-ſtreet, and
oppoſite the Meal-Market,

HAS opened a Large and Freſh Aſſortment of GOODS, which he is determined to ſell by wholeſale or retail, on the loweſt terms.

N. B. He moſt gratefully acknowledges the many favours he has received from the public, and hopes for a continuance of them, as he will ever make it his conſtant ſtudy to merit their eſteem.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been engaged for a conſiderable time paſt in poſting and ſettling Tradeſmen and others Accounts, from whom he has obtained entire approbation. He therefore begs leave to acquaint the Public in general, and his friends in particular, that as he intends to follow that buſineſs, he would be much obliged to them for their employ, which ſhall be done with ſecrecy and diſpatch by their humble ſervant, JAMES DEXTER.

N. B. He may be ſpoke with at his houſe in Black-Horſe Alley, a little below Market-ſtreet.

DR. HILL's AMERICAN BALSAM,

LATELY imported from LONDON, and ſhall be ſupplied with from time to time. Experience has fully teſtified, that by the proper uſe of this excellent medicine, great numbers of people in America have been relieved in the conſumption, gravel and rheumatic pains. It is in particular, a very effectual remedy for colds, coughs, and ſwimmings in the head; and it has alſo proved to be one of the beſt medicines in the world for young children. It is to be ſold in Philadelphia by William Sitgreaves, Merchant, in Market-ſtreet, oppoſite to the ſign of the Indian King; at German-Town, by Chriſtopher Sour, Printer; at Wilmington, by Richard Humphreys, Goldſmith; at Lancaſter, by Ludwig Lanman, Shopkeeper; at Baltimore, in Maryland, by John Cornthwait, Merchant; at Wilmington, in North-Carolina, by Richard Bradley, Merchant; at New-York, by Michael Hoffman, Shopkeeper; at Kingceſs, by the Subſcriber, and no where elſe.

WILLIAM YOUNG.

N. B. People, in buying this ſo highly eſteemed Medicine, ſhould be careful not to get a wrong one and be deceived, but to enquire only for Dr. HILL's AMERICAN BALSAM, with his own direction wrap'd about each bottle.

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered upon immediately,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, containing about two hundred acres of land, ſituate in the county of Cecil, and province of Maryland, near Great Elk Forge, about five miles from the head of Elk, one mile from Little Elk, and twelve miles from Chriſtine Landing. The title is indiſputable, and the land as fertile as any in that part of the country. There are about forty acres lately cleared and in pretty good fence: The reſt is well timbered; the upland with oak, hiccory, and ſome cheſtnut; the ſwamp with white oak, whereof a great quantity of pipe and barrel ſtaves may be made, for which their is great demand in that part of the country. Alſo, a ſufficiency of good meadow, moſt of which may be watered. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may have it at thirty ſhillings per acre, by applying to Peter Vanſant in Bucks county, near Yardle's ferry, or Thomas May at Elk Forge, near the land, and paying part of the money down, and giving good ſecurity for the remainder, may have a good and ſufficient deed for the ſaid lands.

READY MONEY
GIVEN FOR
CLEAN LINEN RAGS,
BY JOHN DUNLAP,
IN MARKET-STREET,

WHO begs leave to inform the Public in general, and his Fellow-citizens in particular, that the Paper-Mills about this city are almoſt idle for want of RAGS; and of conſequence, the Preſſes, the important vehicles of *Inſtruction* and *Amuſement*, muſt ſoon be reduced to the ſame unhappy ſituation.——Our Province has hitherto not only provided for its own conſumption, but likewiſe *had* the *glory* and *emolument* of furniſhing ſome of the other Colonies, and Weſt-India Iſlands with the principal part of their Printing-Paper.——We therefore flatter ourſelves, that this intimation of the *languiſhing ſtate* of ſo *intereſting* a *Manufacture* will be ſufficient to prevail upon our LADIES to grant us a *little* of their *induſtry* and *aſſiſtance.*——The *Manufacture* is well eſtabliſhed, and brought to great perfection in this Province; therefore, when we remind our FAIR READERS of this, and that *Paper* was a main article in the late *unconſtitutional Taxes*, which have been ſo nobly parried by the AMERICANS, we are perſuaded of their *kind attention* to our *complaint*, and that the *welfare* of their *country* will influence them to oblige us in our requeſt.

JUST PUBLISHED,
BY ROBERT BELL,
BOOKSELLER,
At the late Union Library in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia,
IN NEAT LAW BINDING,
PRICE ONLY TWO DOLLARS,
(Although the Britiſh Edition of this Volume, is Sold for above SIX DOLLARS)
THE SECOND VOLUME
OF THE AMERICAN EDITION OF
COMMENTARIES
ON THE
LAWS OF ENGLAND,
By SIR WILLIAM BLACKSTONE, KNT.
One of his MAJESTY's JUDGES in the Court of COMMON PLEAS.

N. B. The Third Volume is now in the Preſs, and all Gentlemen who intend to encourage this expenſive undertaking, are requeſted to leave their names with ſome Bookſeller in America.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

ON Monday the 16th Inſt. preciſely at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and again at ſix o'clock in the evening, the Subſcriber, intends to deliver a COURSE of LECTURES on Pneumaticks, or the ſcience of the Air, at the Philoſophical Society's Hall in Second-ſtreet. In this Courſe will be exhibited a variety of curious and entertaining experiments, on an Air-Pump, of an entire new conſtruction, lately invented by him.

From the ſimplicity and ſmall expence of this Air-pump, and its being ſo contrived as to act as a condenſer by turning a cock, he has reaſon to believe it will meet with general approbation; and therefore informs his friends and the public, that he can ſupply them with ſuch upon very reaſonable terms.

C. COLLES.

†‡† Tickets for the Courſe, at 5 *s.* each, to be had of the Printer hereof, of Meſſrs. Hall and Sellers Printers, and of ſaid Colles in Grey's-alley, near Dr. Thomas Bond's in Second-Street.

PHILIP WILSON,

Has removed his STORE to Water-ſtreet, between Cheſtnut-ſtreet and the Crooked Billet Alley, adjoining Mr. Thomas Pryor's, where he has for ſale, *viz.*

BOOK and jacconit muſlins,
Bordered muſlin handkerchiefs,
Humhums,
Cambricks and clear lawns,
Iriſh linens,
Dowlas,
Brown and white Iriſh and Ruſſia ſheetings,
Ruſſia drilling,
Curbed Ruſſia towelling,
Huckabacks,
Ruſſia and clouting diaper,
Diaper and damaſk tablecloths,
Oznabrigs,
Whitened heſſens,
Cottons and calicoes,
Furniture chintzes,
Nankeens,
Checks and ticks,
Bed-bunts,
Thickſets and pillows,
Jeans and jeanets,
Figured dimmothy,
Mozeens and wiltons,
Sagathies and laſtings,
Pluſh,
Collar velvets,
Camblets and camblettees,
SilkPruſſianMecklenburgs,
Tammies and durants,
Calimancoes,
Flannels and ſtrouds,
Broad and foreſt cloths,
Halfthicks,
Buckram and canvaſs,
Cotton, romal and check handkerchiefs,
Worſted and ſilk breeches pieces,
Thread and cotton hoſe,
Peelongs and modes,
Half-yard and ell-wide Perſians,
Taffeties and ribbons,
Ferrets and ſilk laces,
Silk and worſted knee garters,
Mohairs and buttons,
Sewing ſilk,
Coloured thread,
Coarſe tapes,
Bed-lace and gartering,
Mens' gloves,
Fans and wax necklaces,
Chip hats,
Ivory and horn combs,
Pins and writing-paper,
Snuff-boxes,
Knives and razors,
Sciſſars and ſhoebuckles,
Gun-powder and ſhot,
Cinnamon,
London ſnuff,
Wool and cotton cards,
Braſs kettles,
Scythes,
Straw and hay knives,
Pipes and 6 *d.* nails,
And a very neat left handed fowling piece.

Which articles he will ſell at prime coſt for caſh, to any perſon who will take an aſſortment or quantity thereof.

WANTS A PLACE,

A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, as a Houſe-keeper in a ſmall family, who can be well recommended.

Wanted, Several ſums of money, on undoubted ſecurity, and boys to go apprentices to different trades.

Wanted to purchaſe, A houſe ſituated either in Market, Second or Front ſtreets.

To be diſpoſed of, Several plantations, two lots in Lombard ſtreet, with improvements, and ſeveral houſes in the city and diſtrict of Southwark.

To be ſold, Several negroes, amongſt which is a boy of about fifteen years of age, ſuitable for a poſtilion.

Likewiſe, Some negro girls to be hired and bound out.

To be ſold, A neat poſt-chaiſe and ſeveral carriages, two new organs, a ſaddle horſe, &c.

Several indented ſervants times to be diſpoſed of. For further particulars, pleaſe to apply to the Philadelphia Public General Regiſter Office of Intelligence in Front-ſtreet, where a general aſſortment of Goods, and a choice collection of Books may be had very low for caſh, by WILLIAM IBISON, BROKER.

NEW-YORK, *February 20th,* 1772.

IF WILLIAM PECKIN, an Engliſhman, between thirty and forty years of age, who was born at Eccleſhall, in the county of Stafford, and was a ſoldier in the 17th regiment, at Fort Stanwix in 1763, be living, and will apply to NOEL and HAZARD, Bookſellers, he may hear of ſomething greatly to his advantage; or, if the ſaid William Peckin is dead, and has left any child or children, lawfully begotten, ſuch child or children, by applying as aforeſaid, and producing a well atteſted certificate of their legitimacy, will be entitled to the ſame advantage as their father, if living, would have been. If any perſon can give authentic information of the death of the ſaid William Peckin, and will produce ſatisfactory proof of it, he ſhall, (provided there be no lawful iſſue) receive a reward of THREE GUINEAS from

NOEL AND HAZARD.

GEORGE WILLIAMSON, having removed from Market-ſtreet to Front-ſtreet, within ſix doors of Market-ſtreet, on the north ſide, and nearly oppoſite Pewter-Platter-Alley, where he has for Sale, and continues to Manufacture flax, hemp, twines of all ſorts, bed-cords, bed-lace, plough-traces, plough-lines, jack lines, hatters cord or blocking twine, &c. Alſo, tow of every quality, and undreſſed flax may be bought at the loweſt prices at the ſame place.

WARRANTED BOULTING CLOTHS,

A Large Aſſortment of Fine, Superfine, Middling and Coarſe, the beſt in kind, ſuitable to every branch of that buſineſs, and ſold as low as any in this city, by ISAAC MELCHER, in Second-ſtreet, about mid-way between Arch and Race ſtreets, PHILADELPHIA, where Millers and others may depend always on being ſupplied with the beſt of Cloths on the loweſt terms, wholeſale and retail.

N. B. A conſiderable abatement will be made to thoſe who take a quantity.

Philadelphia, November 25th, 1771.

THE Subſcriber having taken a houſe in Second-ſtreet, near the New-Market, where he has opened a VENDUE, and has in the ſame place a ſtore fit to receive Goods, where he hopes to give full ſatisfaction, by tranſacting buſineſs with the utmoſt ſecrecy and diſpatch. All Gentlemen, Merchants, and others, who favour him with their commands, ſhall be gratefully acknowledged and punctually obſerved by their

Moſt humble and obedient ſervant,

JOHN DONNAL.

JOHN KEAN,
AT THE NEW STORE,

Next door to Mr. John Shultz, and oppoſite Mr. Henry Wolfe, tavern-keeper, in York-Town,

HAS juſt opened a LARGE and NEAT ASSORTMENT of EUROPEAN, EAST AND WEST INDIA GOODS, which he will ſell Wholeſale and Retail, on the moſt Reaſonable Terms.——As he is a new beginner, the Public may depend he will make it his conſtant ſtudy to pleaſe all thoſe who favour him with their commands.

⁂ Said KEAN gives the beſt prices for all kinds of Country Produce; and takes this method to aſſure his friends and the public in general, that his utmoſt endeavours ſhall not be wanting to give general ſatisfaction to thoſe who will pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom.

TO BE SOLD BY
ALEXANDER POWER,
In FRONT-STREET, below the DRAW-BRIDGE,
THE FOLLOWING
GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES, &c.

BALSAM of Honey, Jeſuits Drops, Antiſcorbutic Drops, a certain cure for the ſcurvy, Sugar Plumbs, an effectual Cure for worms of all kinds, Bateman's Drops, Britiſh Oil, Turlington's Balſam, Godfrey's Cordial, Anderſon's Pills, Stoughton's Bitters.——Alſo, Weſt-India Pilot, and other Books proper for Navigation, Teſtaments, Dilworth's Spelling-books, Fenning's Ready Reckoner, Scales and Dividers, large and ſmall Slates, Rattans, &c. Likewiſe, a neat aſſortment of Glaſs, China, and Queen's Ware; and a quantity of Rum, Wine, Brandy, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Spices, Raiſins, with many other articles too tedious to mention.

Juſt imported in the laſt veſſels from BRITAIN and IRELAND, and are to be Sold Wholeſale or Retail, at

GEORGE BARTRAM'S WOOLLEN DRAPERY AND HOSIERY WARE-HOUSE,

At the Sign of the GOLDEN FLEECE'S HEAD, in Second-Street, between Cheſtnut and Walnut Streets,

A very large Aſſortment of BEST, SUPERFINE, SECOND and LOW PRICED

BROADCLOTHS,

From 41 *s.* regularly ſorted down to 7 *s.* 6 *d.* *per* yard, of the following Colours, *viz.*

MAZARINE blue,
Sky and Saxon ditto,
Light and dark blue greys,
Scarlet and white,
Buff and bloſſom,
Graſs and pea green,
Light and dark purple,
Black and black grey,
Raven black and ſloe colour
Dark and light drabs or cloth colours, ſuitable for womens' cloaks, &c.
Copper, claret and fleſh colours,
Olive and wine colours,
Dark and light London browns,
Cinnamon, chocolate and ſnuff colours, with a variety of mix'd elegant coloured cloths,
Mill'd drabs for great coats, and huſſar cloaks,
Forreſt and Eſpagnolet cloths,
Wilton cloths,
German and Padua ſerges,
Plains and kerſeys,
Naps and duffils,
Broad and narrow Bath coatings of all colours,
Velvets and velverets,
Worſted and hair ſhags,
Thickſets and ſagathies,
Denime and everlaſtings,
Scotch plaid, ſuitable for little boys ſhort clothes, Gentlemens' morning gowns, &c.
Jeans and fuſtians,
Nankeens, damaſcus and ſuſees,
Rattinets, ſhalloons and other trimmings to ſuit the cloths,
Plain and ſpotted ſwanſkins,
Flannels and baizes,
Beſt roſe blankets,
Camblets and damaſks,
Paduaſoys and ſattins,
Taffeties and perſians,
A complete aſſortment of mens' wove and knit ſilk, ſilk and worſted, worſted, cotton, thread, and yarn HOSE,
Womens' ſilk, worſted, cotton, thread, and yarn ditto,
Boys and girls ditto,
Silk breeches and jacket patterns,
Worſted ditto,
Men and womens' ſilk, thread and worſted gloves,
Buckſkin and beaver ditto.

N. B. As ſaid G. BARTRAM intends to deal chiefly in the above goods, of which he propoſes always to have a large aſſortment, the public may depend upon being ſerved on the very loweſt terms.

FRANCIS HOPKINSON,

At his Store in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Arch ſtreets, hath for ſale,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
MERCHANDIZE,

Imported in the laſt ſhips from London, which he will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms;

Among which are,

SUPERFINE, ſecond and coarſe broadcloths,
Caſſimers,
Billiard cloths,
Superfine new faſhion table carpets, curiouſly dyed,
A variety of ſilks, conſiſting of paduaſoys, ducapes, mantuas, taffeties and perſians,
India and Engliſh ſilk handkerchiefs,
Iriſh linens,
Gulix holland,
Demy cambricks and lawns,
Long lawns,
Humhums,
Printed cottons and calicoes,
Printed handkerchiefs,
Diaper and damaſk table linen,
Clouting diaper,
Cotton and linen checks and ſtripes,
Flanders ticks,
Common ticking and bedbunts,
Ginghams and damaſcus,
Ruſſia ſheeting and drilling,
Huckaback,
Ravens duck,
Princes linen,
Ruſſia diaper,
Oznabrigs,
Brown rolls, &c. &c.
Alſo, choice Port wine.

A VENDUE

For the Sale of MERCHANDIZE, is continued every Thurſday, at

FOOTMAN AND JEYES'S VENDUE-STORE,

At the Corner of VINE and SECOND STREETS.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY *Jan. 20th,* 1772.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the Subſcriber, on the 16th of this inſtant, an indented ſervant man, named PETER WOODFORD, about five feet ſeven or eight inches high, appears to be about 21 or 22 years of age, of a darkiſh complexion, ſtrait hair and thin viſage: He is very much addicted to liquor, a great boaſter, very quarrelſome, and chews tobacco to a great exceſs. Had on when he went away, an old felt hat, black ſilk neckcloth, a brown waiſtcoat, almoſt new, old blue woollen trowſers, an old oznabrig ſhirt, old ſtockings, with half boots. It is very likely he may change his dreſs and name, and call himſelf Benjamin Davis; alſo he may probably produce a paſs. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and brings him home, or ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward paid by

URIAH PAUL.

Imported in the laſt veſſels from Great Britain and Ireland, and to be ſold wholeſale and retail, remarkably low for caſh, by

THOMAS IRWIN,

In Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets, and in the houſe lately occupied by Mrs. Magdalen Devine,

A VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
DRY GOODS,
SUITABLE TO THE SEASON,
Conſiſting of the following Articles, *viz.*

A Very neat aſſortment of ſuperfine broadcloths, of various colours, among which are, ſome light colours, ſuitable for womens' cloaks,
An aſſortment of ſecond and coarſe cloths, with ſuitable trimmings,
German ſerges and naps,
Bath and beaver coatings,
Strip'd and plain duffils,
Bearſkins, freezes and halfthicks,
Plain and ſpotted ſwanſkins,
Red and green baizes,
Red and white flannels,
Blankets and rugs,
Black and buff coloured hair pluſhes,
Cotton velvets and velverets of various colours,
An aſſortment of mens' womens' maids, boys and childrens' ſilk, worſted, cotton and thread hoſe,
A variety of mens' womens' maids and boys ſilk gloves,
Tan'd leather and beaver do.
Beaver ſkin, black and white kid ditto,
Womens' worſted ditto,
Single and double worſted damaſks,
Crapes and poplins,
Double and ſingle camblets,
Strip'd and plain cambletees,
Strip'd and flower'd ſingle and double folded ſtuffs,
Durants and tammies,
Calimancoes and ruſſels,
Shalloons and rattinets,
Twil'd ſerge denim and black jean,
Jeans, fuſtians and thickſets,
Scotch carpets and carpeting, by the yard,
Wilton carpets for tables,
Yard wide and half yard haircloth,
Strip'd linceys,
Japan'd bread baſkets and ſervers,
Gold and ſilver baſket buttons,
A very beautiful aſſortment of ſingle and double, purple, light, dark, blue, fleſh and Pompadour ground cottons, cotton chintſes and calicoes,
An aſſortment of ſilks, *viz.* black, blue and cloth coloured India taffeties; black, blue, green, white and cloth coloured India perſians, and cloth coloured India paduaſoy,
Black, blue and white Engliſh ſattins and peelongs,
Spotted and flower'd ſattins,
Plain and flower'd modes,
Strip'd luteſtrings,
Brown, blue, black, white and changeable mantuas,
Brown and blue Engliſh and India damaſks,
Black, white, blue, green and pink half ell Engliſh perſians,
Oznabrigs, dowlas and ſileſias,
Brown and white Ruſſia and Iriſh ſheetings,
Yard wide, 7-8ths and 3-4ths Iriſh linens and hollands,
Yard wide and 7-8ths demy cambricks and lawns,
Patch ditto,
Long lawns and tandems,
Flanders bed-ticks and bed bunts,
10 and 11 nails, 3-4ths, 7-8ths and yard wide cotton and linen checks,
Tapes, bindings, bobbings and garters,
Horn and ivory combs,
Knives and forks,
Beſt penknives,
Childrens' ditto,
Shoe and knee buckles,
Buttons and boxes,
Death-head and baſket buttons,
Sewing ſilk,
Silk and hair,
Mohair,
Knee garters,
Taylors and Scotch threads,
Spotted and flowered kentings,
Plain ditto,
White and black blond and thread laces,
Strip'd, flower'd and plain ribbons,
Plain, ſtrip'd and flower'd ſilk and muſlin gauzes,
Black and white catgut,
Humhums,
Yard wide and 6-4ths muſlins,
Jacconit and book ditto,
Strip'd, ſprig'd and flower'd ditto,
Black, white and ſtrip'd Barcelona handkerchiefs,
Silk, lungee, ſexterſoy and check ditto,
Red and white printed linen ditto,
Blue, red and white map ditto,
Womens' Engliſh clogs and Gollowſhoes.

N. B. Said IRWIN has a variety of other goods too tedious to enumerate.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the NEWEST PRINTING-OFFICE, in MARKET-STREET, where Subſcriptions at TEN SHILLINGS *per Annum*, Advertiſements, &c. are thankfully received for this Paper.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PENNSYLVANIA PACKET,

AND

GENERAL ADVERTISER. No. 20.

FOR THE PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

A few Curſory Remarks on ſome points advanced in a printed paper in favour of Vendues, and privately handed to the Members of the Provincial Aſſembly. Addreſſed to ſuch of the Vendue-Maſters as are ſuppoſed to be the Authors of the ſame.

GENTLEMEN,

WHEN you ſay, "It has always been conſidered as a general rule, that trade will regulate itſelf," do you mean, that all laws made for its regulation are in vain; or that trade in general will turn in favour of any nation or province whatever without the aſſiſtance of ſuch laws, in direct oppoſition to the ſame meaſures taken by other countries? If this be your meaning, then, how egregiouſly miſtaken have been, and ſtill are, all the commercial nations and communities in the world, both of ancient and modern note, which have made any conſiderable figure in commerce; and more eſpecially, Great Britain itſelf, which has ſo ſurprizingly extended its commercial and national intereſt by means of its prudent laws made from time to time for the regulation of trade!

You aſſert, that the Vendues encourage non-reſidents to bring in goods among us, and to ſupply this place with the ſame: I aſk, if that is the caſe, do not the Vendues conſequently turn the trade out of our own hands into thoſe of non-reſidents? By which means, it is moſt notorious, they highly prejudiſe the real intereſt of this country; for, what perſon, tho' of the ſhalloweſt capacity, can be induced to believe that the throwing our trade into the hands of non-reſidents, is more advantageous to this province, than it would be in the hands of our own people; and yet, in effect, you endeavour to make the Members of Aſſembly believe the monſtrous abſurdity!

It is the height of the greateſt ignorance, or ſomething worſe, to ſay, "That the preſent flouriſhing ſtate of this province and city is owing to non-reſidents." As for ſuch ſtrangers as come hither from time to time to ſettle, theſe have been, and ſtill are, the people that make this country what it is; but what connection in the world have they with theſe non-reſidents, who, as you plainly acknowledge, are particularly encouraged by your Vendues, to carry away both our money and trade! A flagrant inſtance of the increaſing evil, with which this province is ſtill further threatned by the nature of theſe ſales!

It is an unpardonable miſtake to affirm, that ſtrangers do introduce Britiſh manufactures into this province at a lower rate than our own merchants can, who are equally provided with ſhipping and every other neceſſary for that purpoſe, as much as any ſtranger can be, if not more ſo, and do actually, at preſent, ſhip off the greateſt part of our exports, the contrary of which you would never have inſinuated in favour of ſtrangers; did you not imagine, the perſons to whom you aſſerted the ſame, in ſuch a dark manner, were totally unacquainted with ſuch matters; a high affront offered to their underſtandings! For, it is an undeniable and moſt manifeſt truth, that our merchants purchaſe their European goods as low as any ſtranger can poſſibly import them, as well as ſhip off our produce on the very beſt terms for this country; hence, whatever encouragement is ſhewn to ſtrangers or non-reſidents to import goods for us, and to ſhip off our produce, or, in other words, to take our trade away from us, which you not only acknowledge, but alſo prove, your Vendues do in a particular manner, is ſo far a moſt manifeſt injury to this country, ſeeing our own people themſelves are abundantly ſufficient to manage both our imports and exports for the real utility of the province; beſides, to put thoſe ſtrangers abſolutely on an equality with ourſelves, is actually giving them an equal ſhare of the profits ariſing from our trade, which no well regulated government would chooſe to do, that is able to preſerve the ſame within itſelf, and that values its own intereſt above that of foreigners.

If, as you intimate, our trade with New-England is advantageous to us when in the hands of New-Englanders, will you dare to ſay, that it would not be much more ſo when in our own hands, and ſo of the European and any other trade that we are able to carry on? This, it is moſt certain, ought to be encouraged by all poſſible means, and every advantage thrown in the way of our own people, notwithſtanding you think to make the Members of Aſſembly believe, that it would be more advantageous to Pennſylvania, for our trade to be carried on by ſtrangers, than by ourſelves, becauſe, as you ſay, your Vendues highly contribute to the ſame!

You aſſert, "That the ſuppreſſion or taxing of the Vendues will probably introduce pawnbrokers, as in London;" as if you were unacquainted, that pawnbroking is introduced here, in ſome meaſure already, by thoſe identical Vendues, the maſters of ſame of which are, in effect, pawnbrokers themſelves; but how the taxing of Vendues has introduced pawnbroking in London, as you ſay it has, I confeſs, I know not: It appears to me very plain, that were their pawnbrokers taxed there, it would have a tendency to diſcourage the pernicious practice.

As to exempting any one particular Vendue, which you inſinuate, from the intended regulation, it was never deſigned nor expected by the petitioners themſelves, which plainly appears to be an envious ſurmiſe, invented by perſons of ſiniſter views, to embarraſs whatever may be attempted for the general good, by a reſtriction on that kind of ſales.

As to being tender of the intereſt of thoſe individuals, whoſe employment is a moſt manifeſt and growing injury to the community in general, its hoped our Provincial Members of Aſſembly, notwithſtanding you think them ſo ignorant as to be able to impoſe on them the moſt glaring abſurdities, will never be weak enough to prefer the ſame before the general good of the province, which is all that is intended by a regulation of the Vendues.

It would ſeem neceſſary to obſerve ſomething on your private and dark manner of communicating the paragraphs, which occaſioned theſe remarks to the Members of Aſſembly, did it not appear ſufficiently evident to any that peruſe the ſame, you were conſcious your poſitions could never bear the light, and that therefore, could you but keep the ſame from the ſight of the public, you imagined the ignorance or partiality of ſaid Members to be ſo great, that they would not be able to detect the baſeneſs of your intention! A plain indication of the mean opinion you have of the ſenſe and integrity of thoſe worthy Gentlemen, as well as a clandeſtine attempt to biaſs or miſlead the judgment of ſuch a majority in the Aſſembly, as from their ſituation and way of life, may juſtly be ſuppoſed leſs acquainted with the nature of our trade, than ſome others of that Honourable Houſe.

A PENNSYLVANIAN.

THE FARMER AND PIGEON: A FABLE.

Dat veniam Corvis, vexat cenſura Columbas. JUV.

LOOK round, my friend, how hard the caſe,
That innocence ſhould meet diſgrace;
That virtue oft ſuſpected lies,
Whilſt vice aſſumes a cloſe diſguiſe.
Yet ev'ry plan of life ſhall ſhew it,
So ſays the preacher and the poet.
'Tis ſeldom moral truths prevail,
I'll therefore beg to tell a tale:
When birds cou'd ſpeak in former days,
(For ſure you'll truſt what Æſop ſays)
A farmer then, as farmers now,
With careful labour ſought his plough;
Induſtrious roſe at early morn,
To till the ground, and dreſs the corn:
In cheerful hope, the fruitful field
In time would ample produce yield.
How weak! alas, is man's deſign,
When foes in ſecret countermine!
Surpriſ'd he finds a barren ſoil,
No plenteous bleſſings crown his toil:
An envious crow whoſe haunt was nigh,
Had viewed the grain with longing eye;
Reſolv'd to taſte the precious food,
He vows no carrion half ſo good.
Then pecks and brings a friend to ſhare;
So mocks the peaſant's humble care.
On dainties revels all the night,
But fearful ſhuns th' approach of light;
For crows, as well as man, they ſay,
Were then aſham'd to ſteal by day.
The farmer pines with inward grief,
And vows revenge againſt the thief.
In vain each wily ſcheme he tries,
Which rage cou'd prompt, or art deviſe:
In vain ——— till ſome malicious tongue,
Whiſper'd the pigeon did the wrong.

Strait he applies to lawyer owl,
A learned and ſagacious fowl:
Of manners grave, of thoughtful look,
Had ſtudied Littleton and Coke.
Could ſolve each dubious quirk in law,
And knotty inferences draw
From what he read, or what he ſaw.
The ruſtic tells his woeful caſe,
Impatient claims a quick redreſs;
The lawyer thinks the matter clear,
And cites the pigeon to appear.
The day was fix'd, the parties met,
The magpies for a jury ſet:
With phiz profound each point they ſcan,
You'd really think, they copied man:
The court was huſh'd, the plaintiff roſe,
Firſt kiſs'd the book, then ſtates the cauſe:
Depos'd, his early hopes were croſt,
His ground was ſpoil'd, his labour loſt;
With due ſubmiſſion pray'd the court,
Would ſtraightway find him guilty for't.
The pigeon call'd, with ſighs and tears,
Aloud his innocence declares;
Was ſure ſome envious lie was feign'd,
That foes his character had ſtain'd,
And humbly hop'd from his relation,
The bench would clear his reputation.
But all his oaths and pleas were vain,
'Twas ſtill alledg'd he lov'd the grain:
'Twas prov'd he had been known to eat,
And call it a delicious meat.

Who pilfers once, we all agree,
For ever will ſuſpected be.
The partial court, (how hard the lot!)
Dooms the defendant to be ſhot.
Secure the guilty traitor lies;
Condemn'd to fate the pigeon dies.

DIONE.

FOR CHARLES-TOWN, (S. CAROLINA)

THE BRIGANTINE
CHARLESTOWN PACKET,
SAMUEL WRIGHT, Maſter,

WILL ſail with all convenient ſpeed, having extraordinary accommodations for paſſengers, and part of her cargo now ready to go on board. For freight or paſſage apply to Benedict Dorſey, Joſhua Creſſon, Woolman and Puſſey, or ſaid maſter on board, at Milnor and Hough's wharf.

N. B. Lignumvitæ, and Mahoganyto be ſold. Enquire as above.

FOR CHARLES-TOWN, (S. CAROLINA)

THE BRIG
PRINCE OF WALES,
WILLIAM MOORE, Maſter,

WILL ſail with all convenient ſpeed, having great part of her cargo ready to go on board. For freight or paſſage apply to MASON and HARTLEY, at their ſtore, in Water-ſtreet, near the Old Ferry, or ſaid maſter on board, at Ritchie's wharf. To be ſold, at ſaid ſtore, choice rice, ſarſaparilla, ſheathing nails, brads and ſpikes of different ſizes, ſeine twine, and ſundry other goods.

FOR CHARLES-TOWN, (S. CAROLINA)

THE BRIGANTINE
FRIENDSHIP,
JOSEPH BLEWER, Maſter;

BEING conveniently and purpoſely provided with genteel accommodations for paſſengers, will ſail with all convenient ſpeed. For freight or paſſage, apply to the ſaid maſter, at his houſe in Southwark, or on board, at Mr. Joſeph Sim's wharf, or to DANIEL ROBINSON, at his ſtore on ſaid wharf; who has for ſale, Pitch and Carolina Sole Leather.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the Subſcriber, living in Upper Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 14th of February laſt, a ſervant man, named RICHARD HUSBAND, who calls himſelf an Engliſhman, but ſpeaks a little like an Iriſhman: He is five feet nine or ten inches high, a well ſet fellow, of a darkiſh complexion, ſtraight brown hair, has a down look, and a ſcar on his left inſtep. Had on when he went away, a cloth coloured jacket with cuffs, a ſwanſkin double breaſted jacket with black ſpots, and it is ſuppoſed he had another under jacket, a pair of ſheepſkin breeches as good as new, with white metal buttons, a felt hat bound round, an old pair of milled worſted ſtockings, blue leggings, and good ſhoes with very ſmall braſs ſquare buckles. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid ſervant in any jail, ſo that his maſter may receive him again, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges paid by

JOSEPH LUKENS.

February 27th, 1772.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN AWAY laſt night from the Subſcriber, living in Weſt Nantmele, Cheſter county, an Iriſh ſervant man, named EDWARD GODFREY, aged twenty years, about five feet one or two inches high, brown hair, a mild pleaſant countenance, and has a ſmall ſcar on his forehead. Took with him a black Mare, ſix years old, about thirteen hands and an half high, well known about Frankfort by the name of Moll Flanders, very round bodied, well made, and has a ſmall ſtar on her forehead, is wind-galded in the fore foot, and is trim'd about the head and footlocks; ſhe has been uſed to running, is of high courage, trots eaſy, and canters, and is rough ſhod round. He alſo had on and took with him, a grey broadcloth coat and waiſtcoat, with yellow metal buttons; a grey ſurtout, half worn; dark fuſtian breeches; ſwanſkin trowſers; white rib'd ſtockings; ſtrong ſhoes, with pinchbeck buckles; a pair of ſpatterdaſhes; an half worn beaver hat, with a black ribbon round it, and a yellow buckle; two or three fine ſhirts; an old ſilver watch, maker's name Williams; a pretty new ſaddle, with a blue ſaddle cloth bound with yellow, and a black bridle. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant and mare, and ſecures them, ſo that his maſter may have them again, ſhall receive the above reward; or, for the mare without him, Forty Shillings; and for the man without the mare, Twenty Shillings, paid by

AZARIAH THOMAS.

N. B. The watch had a ſteel chain, and a ſilver ſeal with a red ſtone ſet in it.——It's expected that he would change his name.

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IN EDINBURGH.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,
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AND
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Moſt obedient humble ſervants,
JOSEPH STEVENS.
JOHN NEWSTAD.

N. B. They keep Horſes and Chairs to let.

General Poſt-Office, New-York, Nov. 1. 1771.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on account of the new regulation of the poſt from Canada, which is to arrive every Tueſday evening at this office; and the weekly poſt from the eaſtward and ſouthward, arriving every Wedneſday; the mail going from hence by the Packets, will for the future, be cloſed at twelve o'clock at night, on the firſt Wedneſday in every month (being the ſame time it cloſes at the General Poſt-Office in London, for America) and a Packet diſpatched therewith the next day, for Falmouth.

By command of the Deputy Poſt Maſter General,
ALEXANDER COLDEN, Sec'ry.

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is continued by
JOHN HART,

AT his ſtore in Front-ſtreet, a little below the Draw-bridge; thoſe that pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend on his beſt endeavours for their intereſt.

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III. Each volume, as ſoon as publiſhed, to be delivered to the Subſcribers, at Seven Shillings Pennſylvania currency.
IV. The names of the Subſcribers, to be printed in the beginning of the fourth Volume.

As a number of gentlemen have encouraged me to undertake the republiſhing the works of this elegant writer and profound hiſtorian, I hope the above propoſals will be kindly received by the public, and meet with due encouragement and favour. I need not expatiate on the character of this claſſic writer, as his reputation is univerſally known among all gentlemen converſant in the literary world, and greatly approved of by all who have had the peruſing of his works. It will be my particular care and attention to render this publication ſatisfactory in every reſpect; and worthy of a place in the moſt elegant library. I remain, with much reſpect, every Subſcriber's much obliged humble ſervant,

JOHN M'GIBBONS.

N. B. No money is expected but on delivery of each volume.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in by John M'Gibbons in Front-ſtreet, between Arch and Race ſtreets; William and Thomas Bradfords; David Hall; John Dunlap, in Market-ſtreet; Joſeph Crukſhank, in Third-ſtreet; Mr. Abraham Hunt, Trenton; Mr. William Hick, Princeton; Mr. Frederick King, Morris-Town; Thomas Anderſon, Eſq; Suſſex county, New-Jerſey; Mr. Archibald Currie, New-York.

As I have met with great encouragement from the number of Subſcribers, I expect the firſt volume will be publiſhed in May next, I ſhall therefore be much obliged to thoſe gentlemen and ladies who intend to become ſubſcribers, if they will favour me with their names ſoon

JOHN M'GIBBONS.

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Alſo, a good Plantation on Little Egg Harbour, (lately the property of Jeremiah Steelman) near one half of which is very good Meadow Ground, the other upland part is well dunged, and has on it a new two ſtory Houſe, Barn, &c.

Likewiſe, about 20 Acres of Land, within three miles of Philadelphia, on the Wiſſehicken road, 16 acres of which is wood-land.

*** The purchaſer of any of the above tracts of land, on giving good ſecurity, may have money to improve or ſtock them, and ſeveral years credit.

PROPOSALS
FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
THE
GENUINE WORKS,
OF
M. DE VOLTAIRE,
TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH,
WITH
NOTES, HISTORICAL and CRITICAL
BY T. SMOLLETT, M. D.
T. FRANKLIN, M.A. and OTHERS.
IN TWENTY-FOUR VOLUMES.

CONDITIONS.

I. THAT this Work will be neatly printed in twenty-four volumes, 12mo, on a new type, caſt for the purpoſe, and on fine paper.
II. THE price to Subſcribers to be 7*l.* 10*s.* Pennſylvania currency, neatly bound and double-lettered.
III. THE Subſcribers names to be printed.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-ſtreet.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE reputation which the celebrated Monſ. de VOLTAIRE hath ſo deſervedly acquired amongſt the Literati, rendered a tranſlation of his works into our language an object of general deſire. It was undertaken in England by Dr. SMOLLETT, Dr. FRANKLIN, and ſome other Gentlemen. The Public were not diſappointed in their expectations from ſuch tranſlators: The work breathes all the ſpirit of its author; and might very well paſs for original, were the French loſt.

The Engliſh edition ſells for 6*l.* ſterling, an expence not proportioned to the general circumſtances of this country; therefore a republication is undertaken from the London copy, which ſhall be moſt accurately finiſhed; and as it can be afforded at this very reaſonable price, vaſtly inferior to an Engliſh edition, it is hoped that a liberal encouragement will not be wanting from the generous public, towards carrying into execution one of the moſt truly elegant works in the Britiſh language.

†§† As the work ſhall be delivered in the courſe of the preſent year, Gentlemen are deſired to be expeditious in ſending their names to JOHN DUNLAP.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold by
JOHN DUNLAP,
At the NEWEST PRINTING-OFFICE, in Market-ſtreet,
AN
ADDRESS
FROM THE
CLERGY of NEW-YORK and NEW-JERSEY,
TO THE
EPISCOPALIANS IN VIRGINIA;
Occaſioned by ſome late Tranſactions in that Colony, relative to an
AMERICAN EPISCOPATE.

> *Quis furor iſte* novus? *Quo nunc, quo tenditis, inquit:*
> ——— *non hoſtem, inimicaque caſtra*
> *Argivum:* Veſtras ſpes, *uritis.*———
>
> VIR. ÆN. *v.* 670.

Where alſo may be had,
A CRITICAL
COMMENTARY
ON
ARCHBISHOP SECKER's LETTER,
TO THE
RIGHT HONOURABLE HORATIO WALPOLE,
CONCERNING
BISHOPS IN AMERICA.

> ———*Meditor eſſe affabilis,*
> *Et bene procedit.*———
> *Paulatim plebem primulum facio meam.*

MARCH, 1772. NUMB. 21.

THE Pennſylvania Packet, AND THE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

MONDAY, MARCH 16th, 1772.

Quicquid agunt Homines, noſtri eſt Farrago Libelli. JUVENAL.

The GENTLEMAN *who is entruſted with the Publication of* CASPIPINA'S LETTERS, *has favoured us with the following; which, as it contains ſome obſervations made during his reſidence in this city, we doubt not, will be acceptable to our readers.*

To the RIGHT HONOURABLE *the* LORD VISCOUNT P———, *at* OXFORD.

MY LORD,

BY the laſt New-York mail, I received a letter from CHARLES, informing me of your Lordſhip's return from *Italy*, and your reſolution of ſpending a few months at *Oxford*. I well know your particular attachment to the agreeable ſociety of *Magdalen-Hall*, and could almoſt wiſh myſelf for a few weeks upon the banks of *Iſis*, that I might be an humble partaker of that *feaſt of reaſon and that flow of ſoul*, in which you bear ſo illuſtrious a part. But I muſt ſtay out the time of my tranſportation. Two years at leaſt was the period, which my good Lord H———h allotted me to ſpend in this, and one or two neighbouring provinces of North-America. Think not, however, that I repine at my ſituation. I am delighted with this country. *The* NEW WORLD *is indeed launched forth*, and has proceeded more than half-way *to meet the* OLD. But if the country itſelf was not ſo charming, as it really muſt appear to every impartial eye, yet I have been placed in ſuch circumſtances, as could not fail of making any ſpot upon earth agreeable. I have been happily introduced to a ſet of acquaintance here, whoſe hoſpitality, good-ſenſe, and good-humour, do honour to human nature. I am entertained at a merchant's houſe in this city, who is of the ſect of people called *Quakers*, and is poſſeſſed of as much urbanity and true politeneſs as I have ever met with.

I am now ſitting at a window, that overlooks the majeſtic *Delaware*, compared with which our *Iſis* and *Cherwell*, though immortalized in ſong, would appear but little babbling brooks. The woods along the oppoſite ſhore of New-Jerſey are clothed in their brighteſt verdure, and afford a pleaſing reſt and refreſhment to the eye, after it hath glanced acroſs the watry mirror. Whilſt I am writing this, three top-ſail veſſels, wafted along by a gentle ſouthern breeze, are paſſing by my window. The voice of induſtry perpetually reſounds along the ſhore; and every wharf within my view is ſurrounded with groves of maſts, and heaped with commodities of every kind, from almoſt every quarter of the globe.

I cannot behold this lively active ſcene, without lamenting, that the ſtreams of commerce ſhould ever be checked in their courſe, or directed to wander in other channels, than thoſe which they now poſſeſs. Was your Lordſhip to be but a few months on the ſpot, you would feel the force of this reflection; and I am ſure, your juſtly-acquired influence in a Britiſh Parliament would ſoon be exerted to ſilence the clamours of jealouſy, and rectify the miſinformed zeal of true patriotiſm. I know that you move in a much larger ſphere, than is generally circumſcribed by the hand of party; and if you have hitherto voted on the ſide of Adminiſtration, it was becauſe you have hitherto apprehended it to be the ſide of juſtice: For your honeſt heart is ever ready to embrace TRUTH, even when introduced to you in the form of a JUNIUS or a WILKES.——But I am not going to enter upon the field of politics—This I leave to CHARLES, who has often told us, that he would not give a farthing for a converſation that was not well-ſeaſoned with *religion* or *politics*. I only mean to entertain your Lordſhip at preſent, with a ſhort account of what I have ſeen and heard ſince I have been in this city.

Dean PRIDEAUX, in his Connexion of the Old and New Teſtament, ſpeaks of WILLIAM PENN's having laid out his new city after the plan of BABYLON. Perhaps it might be difficult at this time of day to aſcertain, what this plan was. Be this as it may, I am not ſo well verſed in antiquity as to be able to pronounce, whether there is the leaſt reſemblance or not betwixt BABYLON and PHILADELPHIA. Of this, however, your Lordſhip may be certain, that no city could be laid out with more beauty and regularity than PHILADELPHIA. Its ſtreets croſs each other at right angles: Thoſe which run from north to ſouth being parallel to each other, as well as thoſe from eaſt to weſt. Notwithſtanding the vaſt progreſs that hath been already made, a conſiderable time muſt elapſe before the whole plan is executed. The buildings from north to ſouth, along the bank of the Delaware, including the ſuburbs, now extend near two miles; and thoſe from eaſt to weſt, about half a mile from the river. But, according to the original plan, they are to extend as far, nay farther, I believe, than the beautiful river Schuylkill, which runs about two miles weſt of Delaware.

The principal ſtreet, which is an hundred feet wide, would have a noble appearance, were it not for an ill-contrived court-houſe, and a long range of ſhambles, which they have ſtuck in the very middle of it. This may, indeed, be very convenient for the inhabitants, and on their market-days exhibits ſuch a ſcene of plenty, as is ſcarcely to be equalled by any ſingle market in Europe.—But I am apt to think, that moveable ſtalls, contrived ſo as to afford ſhelter from the weather, would have anſwered the purpoſe full as well, and then the avenue might have been left entirely open.—The ſtreets are all well paved in the middle for carriages, and a foot-path of hard bricks on each ſide next the houſes.—The houſes in general are plain, but not elegant, generally built upon the ſame plan, a few excepted, which are finiſhed with ſome taſte, and neatly decorated within.—The ſtreets are well lighted by lamps, placed at proper diſtances; and watchmen and ſcavengers are conſtantly employed for ſecurity and cleanlineſs.

Almoſt every ſect in Chriſtendom have here found an happy aſylum; and ſuch is the Catholic ſpirit that prevails, that I am told, they have frequently and cheerfully aſſiſted each other in erecting their ſeveral places of worſhip.—Theſe places too, generally partake of the plainneſs and neatneſs of their dwelling-houſes, being ſeldom enriched by any coſtly ornaments. Here are three churches that uſe the liturgy and ceremonies of our Church of England; but only two of them are under any eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction. CHRIST-CHURCH has by far the moſt venerable appearance of any building in this city; and the whole architecture, including an elegant ſteeple, (which is furniſhed with a complete ſet of bells) would not diſgrace one of the fineſt ſtreets in Weſtminſter. The eaſtern front is particularly well deſigned and executed; but its beauty is in a great meaſure loſt, by its being ſet upon the ſtreet, inſtead of being placed, as it ought to have been, forty or fifty feet back.

The STATE-HOUSE, as it is called, is a large plain building, two ſtories high—The lower ſtory is divided into two large rooms, in one of which the Provincial Aſſembly meet, and in the other the Supreme Court of Judicature is held—The upper ſtory conſiſts of a long gallery which is generally uſed for public entertainments, and two rooms adjoining it, one of which is appropriated for the Governor and his Council; the other, I believe, is yet unoccupied. In one of the wings, which join the main building, by means of a brick arcade, is depoſited a valuable collection of books, belonging to a number of the citizens, who are incorporated by the name of THE LIBRARY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. To this library, I have free acceſs by favour of my friend the merchant, who is one of the company. You would be aſtoniſhed, my Lord, at the general taſte for books, which prevails among all orders and ranks of people in this city.—The librarian aſſured me, that for one perſon of diſtinction and fortune, there were twenty tradeſmen that frequented this library.

Behind and adjoining to the State-houſe, was ſome time ſince erected a tower, of ſuch miſerable architecture, that the Legiſlature have wiſely determined to let it go to decay, the upper part being entirely of wood, that it may hereafter be built upon a new and more elegant conſtruction. Mr. F——, the late ſpeaker of the Aſſembly, with whom I have ſeveral times converſed, informed me, that the plot of ground on which the State-houſe ſtands, and which is one of the ſquares of the city, is to be planted with trees, and divided into walks, for the recreation of the citizens. I could not help obſerving to him, that it would be a conſiderable improvement of their plan, if the Legiſlature could purchaſe another ſquare, which lies to the ſouth of this, and apply it to the ſame ſalutary purpoſe; as otherwiſe, their walks muſt be very contracted, unleſs they make them of a circular or ſerpentine form.

The internal police of this city is extremely well regulated. You ſeldom hear of any ſuch mobs or riots, as I am told, are frequent among their northern neighbours. The poor are amply provided for, and lodged and boarded in a very large and commodious building, to which they have given the name of THE HOUSE OF EMPLOYMENT; becauſe, all ſuch as are able to work, are here employed in the different trades or manufactures to which they were brought up. This building likewiſe ſtands upon one of the city ſquares, and when completed, will form a quadrangle, as large, and of much the ſame appearance, as ſome of our colleges. In paſſing through the apartments, I obſerved and pointed out to one of the managers, who was ſo obliging as to accompany me, an inconvenience, which he aſſured me, would be rectified, as ſoon as their funds would admit of it, *viz.* The want of a few little private rooms, for the better accommodation of ſuch poor, as have formerly lived in good circumſtances, and whoſe miſery muſt needs be conſiderably heightened by their being obliged to board and lodge in the ſame common and open apartment, with the vileſt of their ſpecies.

For the ſick and lunatic an HOSPITAL has been erected, by private contributions, under the particular countenance and encouragement of the Legiſlature.—The building is ſtill unfiniſhed.—I walked round it—but did not chooſe to venture into this retreat of human woe, as I had formerly ſuffered much from a viſit to Bedlam.

Whilſt I was at breakfaſt one day laſt week with Dr. M———, whom I had ſeen at Oxford ſome years ago, he received a card to attend a Public Commencement at the College the next day.—As I expreſſed a deſire of accompanying him there, if it ſhould not be inconvenient, he very politely called upon me in the morning, and took me into the apparatus-room, where the Truſtees or Governors of the College were met. There is no place or ſcene, that I have viſited, ſince my arrival in America, at which I more ardently wiſhed for your Lordſhip's preſence, than this. I accompanied the proceſſion of Truſtees and Profeſſors into their public hall. The Provoſt opened the Commencement with two or three Collects of our Liturgy, well choſen and adapted to the occaſion, together with an excellent prayer of his own compoſition. The exerciſes were ſome in Engliſh, and ſome in Latin, conſiſting of Forenſic and Syllogiſtic Diſputations, and ſeveral little eſſays in the declamatory way, which the young Gentlemen, for the moſt part, delivered with propriety of pronunciation and action; though a Gentleman who ſat next to me, declared, that the preſent candidates were by no means equal to many who had received the honours of this Seminary. Their pronunciation of the Latin, indeed, ſeemed to be a little defective; and yet they have an excellent pattern in the Gentleman who preſided during the acts, who ſpake with great diſtinctneſs, and paid due regard to the quantity and emphaſis.

The peculiar attention that is given in this Seminary to the Engliſh language, is worthy of being imitated by our Univerſities and Academies at home.—They have a Profeſſor here, whoſe ſole buſineſs it is to teach boys their native tongue grammatically, and inſtruct them in the method of reading and pronouncing it with propriety. For this purpoſe, he is frequently exerciſing them in little ſpeeches, extracted from plays, parliamentary debates, Roman hiſtory, poems, ſermons, *&c.* and I am told, that the Seminary owes much of its preſent reputation to this part of its plan.

The Profeſſor of Languages has the Latin and Greek ſchool in excellent order, both with reſpect to inſtruction and diſcipline; and he aſſured me, that he had ſeldom leſs than eighty or ninety boys under his care.—The higher claſſics are read in the Philoſophical ſchools, under the direction of the Provoſt and Vice-Provoſt, who give lectures in Geography, Mathematics, Logic, Rhetoric, Natural and Moral Philoſophy.

Upon the College has lately been engrafted a Medical ſchool, with Profeſſors in all the branches neceſſary to complete a medical education.———So that they have now annually a Courſe of Lectures in Anatomy, the Theory and Practice of Phyſic, Botany, Materia Medica, and Chymiſtry. Pupils from all parts of the Continent, I am told, have crowded to Philadelphia ſince this School was opened, as the advantages here are thought to be almoſt equal to thoſe in Europe. Nothing now ſeems to be wanting to render this Seminary an *Univerſity* in the largeſt ſenſe of the word, but two more Profeſſorſhips, one in Divinity, and the other in Civil and Municipal Law. The firſt of theſe, however, is ſupplied by the Provoſt himſelf, who reads a Courſe of Divinity-Lectures, when any of his pupils declare themſelves candidates for the Miniſtry.

One thing I muſt not omit, which cannot fail of giving pleaſure to a benevolent heart; and that is, that to this College is annexed a *Charitable School*, in which youth of both ſexes are inſtructed in all the neceſſary parts of a common Engliſh education. A merchant of my acquaintance aſſured me, that he knew ſeveral inſtances of the happy effects of this charity; and among the reſt, that the young man, to whom he entruſted the chief part of his buſineſs, had received his education wholly at this ſchool.

The ſituation of Philadelphia, in the very center of the Britiſh colonies, the manners of its inhabitants, the benevolent and catholic plan of this Seminary, which exceeds any thing I have ever met with at home or abroad, together with the moderate expences of a learned education here, are circumſtances, which, I am perſuaded, muſt give this College the preference to any that are, or may be erected in North-America; and I doubt not, but that the inhabitants of the Weſt-India Iſlands, who have in general an high taſte for literature, did they once make the experiment, would ſoon be induced by the ſucceſs, to prefer an American to an Engliſh education, at leaſt for the earlier ſeaſon of their childrens' lives. For my part, I muſt confeſs, in ſpite of all my prejudices in favour of our beloved *Oxford*, that, had I a ſon, I ſhould certainly chooſe to let him go through a courſe of education at Philadelphia College, before I ventured to ſend him to that Univerſity.—For your Lordſhip well knows, that what we principally expect from ſpending a few years at Oxford or Cambridge, are, the opportunities we have there of converſing with men of genius, and forming ſuch uſeful and agreeable connexions, as may contribute not a little to our future happineſs in life.

The very ingenious Dr. F———N, who, your Lordſhip may remember, was introduced to you one evening at the D—— of N———d's, and who has been celebrated all over Europe for his diſcoveries in electricity, was among the firſt projectors of this inſtitution: And I recollect, a few days ſince, to have heard a Gentleman of this city, who is a friend to literature, and no enemy to Dr. F——N, expreſs an ardent wiſh, that he would relinquiſh his political employments, and once more reſume the Philoſophical Chair; adding, that the calm regions of *Philoſophy* would, in his opinion, agree much better with the Doctor's genius and diſpoſition, than the ſtormy element of *Politics*.—Certain it is, that his fellow-citizens acknowledge themſelves much indebted to him for many of the excellent inſtitutions, that do honour to their city and province. Nor are they without hopes, that he will yet return to his native country; and employ the remainder of his days in aſſiſting them to complete the ſeveral plans, for the ſucceſs of which he once appeared to be ſo much in earneſt.

The College, however, is at preſent in good hands. Gentlemen of the firſt diſtinction for learning and fortune are among its Truſtees. The Provoſt is well known for his literary character and excellent compoſitions, both in Europe and America. He was particularly patronized by the late good and learned Archbiſhop of Canterbury, whoſe memory your Lordſhip reveres; and by his influence, obtained his Majeſty's brief for a collection throughout England for the joint benefit of this Seminary, and that of New-York. Your Lordſhip, I remember, was a contributor; and expreſſed your high approbation of the liberal and generous plan, on which it was founded. This plan is moſt religiouſly adhered to; and though among nine Profeſſors, there are but three of the church of England, yet this is not owing to any neglect or diſreſpect towards the members of our communion, but becauſe no more than theſe three have hitherto preſented themſelves as candidates for any Profeſſorſhip; and the Truſtees never enquire into the religious profeſſion, (provided it be Proteſtant) but ſolely into the literary merit and moral character of thoſe that offer. The Vice-Provoſt is one of the eldeſt and moſt reſpectable Miniſters of the Preſbyterian Denomination; and has the honour of being among the firſt that introduced Science into this heretofore untutored wilderneſs.

I could not help expreſſing my ſurpriſe, in a converſation I had ſome time ſince with Mr. G——y (an eminent and worthy Lawyer in this city, and now Speaker of the Houſe of Aſſembly) that the Legiſlature ſhould never have taken this Seminary under their protection. The Hoſpital and Houſe of Employment, I obſerved, had been favoured with their countenance. And, as the cultivation of the human mind is an object of much higher importance, than the care of the human body; and the advantages derived from this College to the city and province, muſt needs be very conſiderable, I could not but think it juſtly entitled to ſome ſhare of their liberality. I do not recollect this Gentleman's anſwer;—but I make no doubt, upon a proper application, that his influence and intereſt would be cheerfully exerted in that Honourable Houſe, to obtain an handſome endowment for this inſtitution.

I have been the more minute and circumſtantial in my account of the College, as I know your Lordſhip is particularly intereſted in the progreſs of literature; and I am happy in an opportunity of affording you a little entertainment, that will be agreeable to your taſte.

I am, my LORD,
Your LORDSHIP's moſt ſincere Friend,
And devoted Servant,
T. CASPIPINA.

PHILADELPHIA,
July 4th, 1771.

P. S. I find CHARLES grows more and more diſſatisfied with JUNIUS. He entreated Sir W——M D——R, who was at New-York in October laſt, once more to enter the liſts with this *Knight of the poliſhed armour*. Sir W——M, however, very politely replied, that he had engagements on his hands at preſent of a more agreeable nature. Your Lordſhip has doubtleſs ſeen Lady D——R before this time, ſo that you may gueſs what theſe engagements were.

HAMBURGH, *Dec.* 3.

THE victory of Gen. Eſſen over the body of Turkiſh troops, which was poſted over againſt the fortreſs of Giurgewo, and the defeat of the Grand Vizier by Major Gen. Wieſman, are now fully confirmed, and the advantages, it appears, are greater than were at firſt known. The conſequences of theſe important events are, the loſs of the whole camp and baggage, and more than 165 pieces of artillery:——The iron cannon were burſt or ſunk in the river, and the 165 pieces of braſs cannon were carried off by the victors. To theſe ſucceſſes may be added the retaking of the fortreſs of Giurgewo, and the demoliſhing the fortreſſes of Iſakczia, Babadagia, Tulczi, Medzin, and Hieſkowa. And what is ſtill better, theſe events have obtained for the Ruſſian troops ſafe and quiet winter quarters, eſpecially as the whole Turkiſh army is now at a great diſtance from the banks of the Danube. A report prevails, that the Grand Seignior is dead at Conſtantinople, of the conſequences of ſickneſs.

LONDON, *Nov.* 21.

Speculative politicians already imagine that Corſica will be added to the Sardinian territories, and for two reaſons; firſt of all, to leſſen the maritime power of France, and ſecondly, to give France another formidable neighbour of the maritime claſs. The Grand Monarque, indeed, will not readily liſten to this, but his negative is of little importance in the general balance of Europe.

Dec. 3. Yeſterday a great quantity of new half-pence was ſhipt off on board the Generous Planter, Gadſden, outward bound for Virginia, for the uſe of the American colonies.

Extract of a letter from the Ruſſian fleet, Oct. 18.

"The campaign was not altogether inactive; ſeveral lucky deſcents have been made on the Aſiatic coaſt, below Rhodes, in Negropont, in the bays of Counteſſe, Caſſandra and Volo. Great quantities of timber, cattle, and magazines of corn, have been taken, and what could not be carried away was deſtroyed.

"A part of the Ruſſian fleet is now at Imbro, in the ſight of the caſtles of the Dardanelles. The Turks do not ſeem to intend any attack upon it; they rather prefer to wait for defence; they are in conſtant work to fortify the coaſt of that channel, and to plant it with cannon, as much as they can."

On Tueſday laſt died, and on Thurſday was interred in his family vault in St. Martins, in the fields, Lucius O'Brien, Eſq; Rear Admiral of the White, deſcended from an ancient and noble family in Ireland, yet not more conſpicuous on that account, than from his courage, conduct and experience, as an officer. In the ever memorable action in 1759, when the great French fleet, commanded by Conflans, was defeated by Sir Edward Hawke, he was caſt away in the Eſſex of 70 guns, in the vigorous execution of his duty. He ſerved under Admiral Rodney, at the taking of Martinico, who ſent him then commander of the Temple, with a ſmall ſquadron to reduce the Grenades, which ſervice he effectually performed, entirely deſtroying or taking the French ſhips, and fortifications that defended them.

Though Lord Bute is ſeldom ſeen publicly about St. James's or Richmond, we are aſſured that he is more frequently with a Great Perſonage than any other Miniſter, and in the diſpoſal of places he has more influence than all the Miniſtry put together.

A correſpondent at Dublin has favoured us with the following authentic copy of the Speech which Mr. Flood made in the Iriſh Houſe of Commons, on Monday the 25th of November laſt, when the debate on the penſion of Jeremiah Dyſon, Eſq; came on before the committee of ſupplies.—The debate was opened by Sir William Mayne, who obſerved, "that he conſidered this penſion as *burthenſome* and *unneceſſary*; *burthenſome* inaſmuch as it was *one thouſand pounds* per annum—and *unneceſſary*, as it was beſtowed upon a man who had never been of any ſervice to that kingdom." This was feebly replied to by a certain Chief Magiſtrate, who was alſo re-anſwered; after which Mr. Flood got up and ſpoke as follows:

"I cannot help obſerving, on this occaſion, that the ſubject of the preſent debate is one of the moſt intereſting and important to the good of this diſtreſſed kingdom, as (*if the honeſt men in the Houſe carry their point*) it may ſerve as a precedent for other *burthenſome* and *unneceſſary* penſions being ſcratched off our enormous penſion liſt; and at the ſame time I am ſorry to obſerve, that ſo neceſſary an expedient as the eaſing our aggrieved country of the dreadful weight upon its ſhoulders ſhould find opponents in this Houſe, and be brought to a debate.

"I have but little to ſay, on a ſubject which ſpeaks ſo amply for itſelf. It is the misfortune of this country, that it has always been ill-uſed, and ill-uſed by *foreign* hands too—*foreign* Governors, *foreign* penſioners, *foreign* paraſites. With all the natural requiſites of life within our own kingdom, and with all the artificial conveniences of it within our reach, our countrymen live in beggary, and die in deſpair, while other people riot in our treaſures, and bend under the weight of our ſpoils, we are gaſping for our daily ſuſtenance, and treated with all the indignity of a petty province.—Tell me, can it be ſaid that Great-Britain has treated us with the ſame honour and reſpect with which one *ſiſter* kingdom ought to treat another? Though we have our own legiſlature, our own laws, our own revenues, have we not always been, and are we not ſtill inſulted with oppreſſion and reproach, as *an outcaſt among the nations?* If there is a man on the other ſide of the water who has ſpent his life in Court intrigues and Court knavery, done underhand jobs for the worſt purpoſes, and ſerved all the evil purpoſes of an evil Miniſtry; is he not immediately diſpatched to Ireland with a *miniſterial mandate* in his pocket, and ſaddled upon our revenue for poſts and penſions, as the reward of his evil doing?—In the midſt of all this miſery, it were ſome comfort, ſince we *muſt* be preyed upon, if we were preyed upon by the *Catterpillers* of our own land.—But to be *eat up* by the *vermin* of *another* nation, is the curſe that galls me.

"But of all the burthens which it has pleaſed government to lay upon our devoted ſhoulders, that which is the ſubject of the preſent debate is the moſt grievous and intolerable—Who does not know *Jeremiah Dyſon, Eſq!*—*We* know little of him indeed, otherwiſe than by his *name* in our penſion liſt; but there are *others* who know him by his *actions*. This is he who is endued with thoſe happy talents, that he has *ſerved every* Adminiſtration, and ſerved every one with equal ſucceſs—a civil, *pliable*, good-natured gentleman, who will do what you will, and ſay what you pleaſe—for *payment*."

[Here Mr. Flood was interrupted, and called to order by Mr. M——, who urged that more reſpect ought to be paid to Mr. Dyſon as one of his Majeſty's *Officers*, and, as ſuch, one whom his Majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to repoſe *confidence* in. However, Mr. Flood went on.]

"As to the Royal *confidence* repoſed in Mr. Dyſon, his gracious Majeſty (whom God long preſerve) has been *graciouſly* laviſh of it, not only to Mr. Dyſon, but the *friends* of Mr. Dyſon: and I think the choice was good: the *royal ſecrets* will, I dare ſay, be very ſecure in their breaſts, not only for the *love* they bear to his gracious Majeſty, but for the *love* they bear to *themſelves*. In the preſent caſe, however, we do not want to be informed of *that* part of Mr. Dyſon's character—we know enough of him—every body knows enough of him—aſk the Britiſh Treaſury—the Britiſh Council—aſk *any* Engliſhman—who he is, what he is—they can all tell you, for *the Gentleman is well* KNOWN. But what have *we* to do with him? He never ſerved Ireland, nor the friends of Ireland. And if this diſtreſſed kingdom was never benefited by his council, intereſt or ſervice, I ſee no good cauſe why this kingdom ſhould reward him. Let the Honourable Members of this Houſe conſider this, and give their voices accordingly, For God's ſake, let every man conſult his conſcience; if *Jeremiah Dyſon, Eſq*; ſhall be found to deſerve this penſion, let it be continued; if not, let it be lopped off our revenue as *burthenſome* and *unneceſſary*."

Mr. Dyſon is now a Commiſſioner of the Treaſury.

The following anecdote is communicated to us for an article of intelligence:—During the adminiſtration of Sir Robert Walpole, a Scotch Colonel, who had aſſiſted Government very frequently in ſome Northern elections, was greatly careſſed by that able Stateſman, and repeatedly deſired when any office became vacant, that he would immediately apply for it. This was an advice which the bonny Scot held too agreeable to neglect; he therefore applied for place after place, as it fell, but was conſtantly told with a tone of great concern, that it was that moment unfortunately diſpoſed of; however, that he ſhould certainly have the very next which dropped. The Archbiſhop of Canterbury at length dying the Colonel repaired to Downing-ſtreet, and requeſted an audience of the Miniſter. This being granted, "Sir Robert (ſays he) the Archbiſhop of Canterbury is dead, and you promiſed me poſitively the firſt place which dropped." I did ſo, my dear friend, (returned the Knight) but I meant the next place which was fit for you; remember, you are a military man, and the See of Canterbury requires an eccleſiaſtic—ha! ha! ha!—you Archbiſhop of Canterbury! Excuſe me, my dear friend, I muſt laugh a little, faith I muſt."—"Laugh as much as you pleaſe, Sir Robert, (retorted the Scot) ſo you give me the See: you have made Judges of jockies, Privy Counſellors of panders, and may make an Archbiſhop of a Soldier, eſpecially as the laſt you know, is an employment always executed by deputy." Sir Robert finding the Scotchman was not to be ſhaken off, made him a Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber, and he retired perfectly ſatisfied with his 500l. a year.

Dec. 7. Letters from Gibraltar mention, that the Spaniards are embarking 10,800 men, deſigned for the Weſt-Indies.

Dec. 10. We can aſſure the public, from undoubted authority, that the King of Pruſſia, has already advanced the Empreſs of Ruſſia four million of rubles, all which were coined very ſecretly at Magdeburg, for the uſe of the Ruſſian army in Poland, Moldavia, and Wolachia; the ſum is very near 800,000l. ſterling. From this loan of the King of Pruſſia it appears, that he will, in a ſecret treaty, have ſecured to himſelf ſome important acquiſition on the ſide of Poland; as it is well known, that this great Prince was never uſed to throw his money away.

Saturday night laſt as a Great Officer of State was returning home to his houſe, not far from Duke-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, he, (not being very ſober) thinking that his coach window was down, thruſt his head through it in order to ſpeak to the coachman, by which his face was ſo terribly cut by the glaſs, that his Lordſhip is now confined to his room under the care of two ſurgeons.

Dec. 12. Yeſterday, after the Levee, Edward Le Grand, Eſq; reſigned his office of Treaſurer to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland. It is expected all the officers of the houſhold of this diſgraced Prince will do the ſame in a few days.

Some letters from Sileſia ſay, that the King of Pruſſia has put a body of troops in motion, with which he was marching towards Saxony.

Dec. 14. A correſpondent ſays, that when Capt. Stott arrived in London neither of the Secretaries of State were in a condition to preſent him to his Majeſty; one of them being laid up with the gout, the other having two black eyes: he was therefore under a neceſſity of waving ceremonials, and obtained a no leſs gracious then ſatisfactory audience, though not agreeable to the common forms.

Dec. 17. We are favoured with the following intelligence from our correſpondent at Genoa.—Letters from Madrid ſpeak of nothing but the arrival and departure of the different couriers belonging to that Court, France, and England, and frequent Councils held by the Spaniſh Adminiſtration. Extraordinary levies and armaments have been continued for upwards of a year, and as they are reſumed at preſent with the greateſt vigour, it furniſhes matter for ſpeculation and ſurprize. It is ſaid, that if peace be not concluded this winter between the Ruſſians and the Turks, the war will become general, in which caſe Auſtria will ſide with the Turks, and of conſequence France and Spain will do the ſame: England therefore will be obliged to aſſiſt Ruſſia.

Dec. 19. According to the laſt advices from Conſtantinople, a diſcovery had lately been made of an immenſe treaſure in the Seraglio, to the value of many millions ſterling, which had been buried under ground ſome hundred years by one of their former Emperors, during the time of a popular inſurrection.

Dec. 21. Orders are ſent to Scotland to raiſe immediately a number of men for his Majeſty's ſervice, who are to be ſent abroad, but to what part is not known.

The powder-mills within twenty miles of London, had orders to work on Sundays.

Lord North, by the new meaſures with the two noble brothers (if the report of theſe meaſures are really to be depended upon) is not to remove from his preſent department, nor is Lord Sandwich: in the reſt of the Miniſterial arrangements, it is ſaid, there will be a very conſiderable change.

It is ſaid that a diſcovery of a Ducheſs of York, which ſeems to gain much credit, has created a great conſternation among the Luttrels, and damps the hopes which the accounts of the Ducheſs of Cumberland's pregnancy had given to that aſpiring family.

It was Miſs Flood, ſiſter to the Iriſh Patriot of that name, *and not an Italian Lady*, as mentioned in the papers, to whom the Duke of York was married.

Miſs Flood, who is at preſent ſtiled, by her friends and intimate acquaintance Ducheſs of York, has been preſſed by the King's friends to marry, accompanied with a promiſe of beſtowing a very lucrative employment on whomſoever ſhe may chooſe to honour with her hand.

BOSTON, *February 27.*

The reigning toaſt is, "*The late ſpirited Grand Jury for Suffolk, who had their country's honour and intereſt at heart.*"

Capt. Shout from Cadiz, arrived at Cape Ann, on Monday January 27th, in lat. 22 : 38, N. long. 46 : 40 W. ſpoke the ſhip Glory, Jonathan Webſter, maſter, from Liverpool bound to Virginia, but meeting with bad weather, and ſhort of water, of which he ſpared him ſome, was then bound for Antigua.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Feb. 27.*

The Juſtitia, Captain Gillies, is arrived at Rappahannock from London, in 40 days, with 120 convicts, among whom is John Eyre, Eſq; who, though worth upwards of 30,000 l. ſterling, was convicted of ſtealing eleven quires of paper.

The Pomona, Dunlop, belonging to Meſſrs. William Cunninghame and company, of Glaſgow, was lately overſet off Cape Clear, on the coaſt of Ireland; but the crew ſaved themſelves on the bottom of the ſhip, where they remained ſome time, until taken up by a man of war, who carried them into Portſmouth. Upon the loſs of this veſſel, the ſame Gentlemen freighted the ſhip Margaret, Capt Spiers, and ſent her out to take in the loading deſigned for the Pomona; but ſhe was forced aſhore in the night of the 15th inſtant, twenty miles to the ſouthward of Cape Henry, and the hull entirely loſt; the crew, with the rigging, anchors, and cables, were ſaved.

NEW-YORK, *March 9.*

Capt. M'Shane, of the ſhip Pitt, who arrived here laſt Monday, in three weeks from St. Kitts, acquaints us, that a ſhip from Briſtol for Boſton, that had been blown off the coaſt, was arrived there.

In lat. 37, long. 72, the 23d ult. Capt. M'Shane ſpoke with the ſloop Biſhop of Landaff, Capt. Hynſhaw, of this port, bound for Jamaica, two days out.

Capt. Craig, in five weeks from the Bay of Honduras, acquaints us, that Capt. Green, in a ſhip, ſailed from thence for this port, 16 days before him.

Friday laſt, the Mercury Packet, Capt. Dillon, ſailed from hence with the mail for Falmouth.

PHILADELPHIA, *March 16.*

During the laſt week, there fell ſo large a quantity of ſnow, that in many places it was two feet deep. The weather has been extremely cold for ſome days paſt, inſomuch, that our river this morning contained a good deal of ice.

On Saturday morning ſailed the brig Nancy, Capt. Hanſe, for Jamaica, in whom went paſſenger, Dr. Hugh Williamſon, of this city. We hear that he is gone to ſolicit benefactions for the Academy at Newark.

Thurſday laſt was married, MR. CHARLES WHARTON, Merchant, to MISS EDWARDS, both of this city.

Laſt Friday evening died, after a ſhort illneſs, much regretted, MRS. MARY POLLARD, wife of Mr. WILLIAM POLLARD, Merchant, of this city. She was a Lady of a moſt amiable and ſweet temper, and much eſteemed in the mild walk of private life. Her remains were interred yeſterday, attended by a number of reſpectable inhabitants.

We hear, that three of the priſoners confined in the goal of this city, died during the laſt week, and the Coroner's Inqueſt have found that they periſhed through want of neceſſaries. Think of this, ye who diſſipate the bounty of heaven in idle amuſements—who waſte more money in one night's debauch, than would ſupport a little family for a week! Ye who live in affluence, and who are ſtrangers to the calamities of hunger and cold—Oh! forget not to relieve your unhappy fellow creatures from the anguiſh of them both. Theſe poor ſufferers, like Lazarus of old, aſk for nothing but the "Crumbs which fall from your tables." The very refuſe of your kitchens, beds, and wearing-apparel, would be received by them with joy and thankfulneſs. We hope the humane part of the inhabitants of this city will guard for the future againſt accidents of the like nature, and thus wipe off the diſhonour which the above melancholy cataſtrophe has done not only to Chriſtianity but to Humanity. The inclemency of the preſent ſeaſon ſtill calls upon the public to afford relief to numbers who are now under confinement, and in great diſtreſs in our goal.

Monday laſt arrived here, the brig Conſtant Friends, Capt. Flynn, from Cadiz, but laſt from St. Croix, having been blown off our coaſt; on the 23d of November, in lat. 28 : 48, long. 37 : 37, he ſpoke the brig Ranger, Captain Shaw, belonging to New-York, bound from Dublin for Antigua, out 28 days; and on the 24th of December, in lat, 36 : 39, long. 68 : 30, he ſpoke the ſhip Roſe, Captain Dyſart, from this Port for Londonderry, out 4 days, all well.

Having, in a former paper, No. 13, publiſhed the Rev. Dr. SMITH's *Addreſs to the inhabitants of* SOUTH-CAROLINA, *we now inſert the following* POSTSCRIPT, *which has appeared with the ſame in the Gazette and Journal of laſt week, being glad of an opportunity to forward the good purpoſes for which the Poſtſcript was written.——It is as follows,* viz.

PHILADELPHIA, *March 11th*, 1772.

P. S. A GENEROUS contribution of near ONE THOUSAND GUINEAS, from a worthy and humane people at eight hundred miles diſtance, fully evidenced their kind reception of the ſaid *Addreſs*; and if the ſentiments it conveys were ſo far approved by them, only as friends to the general cauſe of *Freedom* and *Knowledge* in America, it is hoped they will not have a leſs influence among ourſelves. Pre-eminence in *Science* and uſeful *Arts*, will give to any people a reputation and importance among their neighbours, which mere wealth alone cannot procure; and this province already begins to derive no ſmall credit and advantage from the rapid progreſs of the *Sciences* in it, and the number of youths drawn hither for their education.

Although the *Truſtees* of the COLLEGE have now the pleaſure to find their *Capital* nearly compleated, ſo far as regards their firſt plan of inſtruction in the *Languages, Mathematics* and *Philoſophy*; yet the engrafting upon it the late uſeful inſtitution of MEDICAL SCHOOLS renders a further public aſſiſtance ſtill neceſſary. Sundry repairs and additions to the buildings, with a brick wall and gate on Fourth-ſtreet, are yet wanted, and intended to be carried on; for as the money hitherto raiſed has been applied to the more eſſential purpoſes of education, the *Building* itſelf continues to be the only public one belonging to this *elegant* and *improving* city, which cannot even be ſaid to be in *decent order*, or fit for ſtrangers to viſit.

The *Truſtees*, therefore, unwilling to break upon the Capital collected in diſtant places, hope to carry on this part of the undertaking, and complete the whole deſign, by one general collection among ourſelves and ſome of our neighbours, who have not yet been applied to; for though much has already been done by ſtrangers for this inſtitution, the Contributions that have been made to it within the province (however conſiderable) have been chiefly from a *few*; no general collection having been propoſed for it here ſince its firſt foundation. It cannot be doubted, then, but ſucceſs will now attend this meaſure. The experience of twenty years, and the number of youths of all denominations that have been educated in it, and rendered ſerviceable to their country, both in Church and State, cannot but recommend the intereſts of ſuch a ſeminary to good men of every perſuaſion among us; and indeed ſo far as regards the Building, almoſt every perſuaſion, *Preſbyterians, Baptiſts, Lutherans*, and *Calviniſts*, having in their turn, had the *free uſe* of it, they will not refuſe their mite for putting it in decent and proper repair.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Brig Con. Friends,	P. Flynn,	Cadiz,
Schooner Neptune,	L. Dodge,	Hiſpaniola,
Schooner Dolphin,	A. Mansfield,	Salem, N. E.
Sloop Molly,	E. Rogers,	Boſton,
Sch. Bonaventure,	J. Waterman,	Nantucket,
Sch. Maſſachuſets,	N. Cooke,	Boſton,
Sl. Peace and Plenty	J. Anthony,	Rhode-Iſland,
Sloop Molly,	V. Wightman,	Rhode-Iſland,
Schooner Polly,	T. Woodberry,	Salem, N. E.
Schooner Phænix,	J. Beard,	Nantucket,
Brigant. Bedford,	T. Bunker,	Nantucket,
Schooner Lydia,	S. Crocker,	North-Carolina,
Schoon. Premium,	A. Gage,	Salem.

OUTWARDS.

Ship Hercules,	L. Albro,	Jamaica,
Brig Leiſure Hour,	W. Wilſon,	New-Providence,
Sch. Bonaventure,	J. Waterman,	Nantucket,
Sch. Maſſachuſets,	N. Cook,	Boſton,
Sch. Molly,	S. Dalling,	Salem, N. E.
Brig Thomas,	T. Bernard,	Jamaica,
Ship Hope,	G. Johnſon,	Liſbon,
Brig Nancy,	W. Adamſon,	Grenades,
Brig Betſy,	T. Bunker,	Nantucket.

CLEARED.

Brig Chance,	J. Taylor,	St. Vincents,
Brig Bolton,	J. Harr,	Liſbon,
Sloop Kingſton,	J. Smith,	Muſqeuto-Shore,
Brig George,	J. Wilſon,	Liſbon,
Ship Fame,	T. White,	St. Croix,
Brig Polly,	J. Shields,	Jamaica,
Brig Speedwell,	J. Cox,	Grenades,
Brig Burke,	N. Valence,	Surinam,
Brig P. of Wales,	W. Moore,	South-Carolina,
Brig Leiſure Hour,	W. Wilſon,	New-Providence,
Brig Sophia,	B. Peel,	Liſbon,
Schooner Tryal,	G. Irvin,	Salem, N. E.

* * *

Philadelphia, March 14, 1772.

ON TUESDAY next, the 17th inſt. at one o'clock in the afternoon, at JOHN HART's VENDUE-STORE, at the corner of South and Front-ſtreets, will begin the ſale of a LARGE and NEAT ASSORTMENT of MERCHANDIZE, *&c.*

Cecil county, Maryland, March 9th, 1772.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

THERE was ſtolen from the Subſcriber, living at the head of Elk, by a certain THOMAS RING, a BLACK HORSE, about 15 hands high, has a long mane and tail, a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, is a natural pacer, and has a ſwelled noſe from his eyes to his mouth. Said fellow is about 35 years of age, five feet eight inches high, of a dark complexion, has ſhort curled hair, and had on a light coloured ſurtout. Whoever ſecures the above-mentioned thief and horſe, ſhall have the above reward; or for the Horſe Thirty Shillings, and reaſonable charges, by applying to

THOMAS BIDDLE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors of JOHN EGAN, Taylor, late of this city, to render their accounts properly atteſted to the Subſcribers, on or before the firſt day of May next, when a dividend will be made of his effects; and thoſe who do not comply by that time, will be excluded the benefit thereof.

ALEX. BARTRAM, } Aſſignees.
WILLIAM SMITH, }

RICHARD AND THOMAS REDMAN,
TIN-PLATE WORKERS,

In Market-ſtreet, near Second-ſtreet; or in Strawberry-Alley, near Cheſtnut-ſtreet, PHILADELPHIA;

TAKE this method to inform the Public and their Friends, that they ſell all ſorts of TIN-WARE, made in the neateſt and beſt manner, *viz.* Tin, horn and glaſs lanthorns; poop lanthorns for ſhips, halls, and every other kind, according to directions; ſtreet lamps, plain, painted, japanned, and planiſhed tin-ware of all kinds. Likewiſe ſell all kinds of the beſt London pewter and hard metal, braſs and iron wire, on the loweſt terms; where all merchants in the city or country, maſters of veſſels, and other orders, ſhall be carefully complied with, at the moſt reaſonable rates, either wholeſale or retail, with care and diſpatch.

N. B. They alſo give the beſt price for old pewter lead, copper, and braſs.

THOMAS MORGAN,
WATCH AND CLOCKMAKER,

LATE OF PHILADELPHIA,
AT THE SIGN OF THE ARCH DIAL,
IN GAY-STREET, BALTIMORE,

TAKES this method to acquaint the public, that he has employed two Journeymen from London, who were regularly taught the art and myſtery of Watch and Clock making; where he intends carrying on the buſineſs in all its extenſive branches. Likewiſe, intends repairing and cleaning repeating, horizontal, muſical, quarterly and plain watches and clocks, after the beſt and neateſt manner; and further, propoſes to engage his performance for one year, provided the owners do not abuſe the ſame, nor apply to unſkilful hands, where many good watches are greatly abuſed for want of experience.

N. B. Any Gentleman may, by applying, have new Watches and Clocks made after the neateſt and beſt conſtruction; and he moſt gratefully acknowledges the many favours he has received from the Public, and hopes for a continuance of them, as he will make it his conſtant ſtudy to merit their eſteem.

†‡† The ſaid T. MORGAN intends working at the ſame rates and prices as done at Philadelphia.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RUN AWAY on the 8th inſtant, from the Subſcriber, living in Birmingham, Cheſter county, an Iriſh ſervant man, named JOHH REED, a thick well ſet fellow, about five feet nine inches high, ſtoops as he walks, and has black curled hair. Had on and took with him, an old pair of leather breeches; two white flannel jackets, the one with ſleeves and the other without; a good coat, very woolly, with the cape of a rediſh colour; an old hat; an old pair of ſhoes with ſtrings, *&c.* and a good pair of ſtockings. Likewiſe, took with him a large Bible with his name in it, half a cheeſe and a loaf of bread. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, if taken in this county, and Three Pounds if taken out of it, with reaſonable charges paid by

JOSEPH DILWORTH.

He only, who thoroughly underſtands the nature of the diſeaſe, knows truly what medicine it requires.

HUXHAM.

DR. THOMAS ANDERTON,

IS now altering, and fitting up in the beſt and moſt convenient manner, his large commodious houſe, next door to his flint-glaſs ſtore, oppoſite the lower end of the Jerſey market, Philadelphia, for a private reception and cure of Venereal Patients. He need not ſuggeſt to the public the uſefulneſs of ſuch an undertaking, only obſerve to thoſe, who may countenance and encourage his projection, will meet with a ſound and laſting cure: Secrecy may be depended on, and every ſuitable accommodation to render their ſhort ſtay agreeable.

Advice, and chirurgical aſſiſtance, gratis, every day, from ten in the morning till two, and from four in the afternoon, till nine at night.

DR. SANXAY's MEDICINES.

The firſt ever offered the world, that will effectually and radically cure every ſymptom of the venereal diſeaſe, without pain, or ſickneſs, or any confinement whatever. Salivation is wholly by them rendered unneceſſary, and they will undoubtedly cure when that fails. They are taken by the moſt delicate of both ſexes, at all ſeaſons of the year, and by fiſhermen in water, without any hurt to the conſtitution; for they improve and invigorate the whole nervous ſyſtem.

Gleets and ſeminal weakneſſes, in both ſexes, impotency, fiſtulas, and obſtructions in the urinary paſſage, cured on moderate terms.

At the ſame place may be had, the following genuine and truly prepared Medicines:—Turlington's balſam of life, or the true American balſam; Daffy's elixir, Stoughton's bitters; Anderſon's Scotch pills; Baron Van Swieten's worm plumbs, for grown perſons or children; *Pro bono publico*, a cure for the piles; Dr. Stork's tincture for the toothach; a fine water for ſore eyes; itch oitment.

††† Any of the above Medicines are to be had of William Dibbley, poſt-rider to Annapolis and Virginia.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 12*th*, 1772.

THE AUTHOR OF THE COMPLETE SURVEYOR, TO THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL AND TO THE SUBSCRIBERS IN PARTICULAR.

My LORDS and GENTLEMEN,

PERMIT me to return you my moſt ſincere thanks, for the honour you have done me, in promoting and encouraging my intended publication on Surveying; but, give me leave at the ſame time to inform you, that, though I was in great hopes of being able to have ſent it to the preſs before this time, yet on enquiring into the number of ſubſcribers in the country, I find that (notwithſtanding I have received upwards of two hundred myſelf, beſides what have been received by others) the number in the whole falls conſiderably ſhort of my expectations.

As this work will be large, and the expence of printing it conſiderably greater than would be defrayed by the preſent number of ſubſcribers, I have been adviſed to delay the printing of it a little longer than I intended, fearing I might perhaps be a loſer by proceeding too haſtily.

The preſent deficiency in the number of ſubſcribers, I look upon, as owing rather to my being unknown, than to the want of a ſpirit of encouragement in the public; but, as my Manuſcript Copy has met with the approbation of ſome of the beſt judges of theſe matters in America, *viz.* the Right Hon. the Earl of Stirling, Mr. Colden, Mr. Rittenhouſe, and Mr. Lukens, I hope all objections ariſing from my name not being yet ſufficiently known, may be hereafter laid aſide, and that the public will be pleaſed ſpeedily to encourage a work of ſo uſeful a nature, and enable me to lay it before them with expedition.

His Excellency William Franklin, Eſq; Governor of New-Jerſey, has been pleaſed to favour me with a manuſcript Eſſay on the Variation of the Needle, written by the late Mr. Lewis Evans, which will alſo be inſerted in this work, (by his Excellency's permiſſion) a matter which the public have long wiſhed for, and which, I hope, will be an additional inducement for many Gentlemen in America, to encourage this publication, particularly thoſe who had the pleaſure of being acquainted with that ingenious Gentleman when living.

In the mean time, I beg leave to offer my ſervices in ſurveying, laying out, or dividing tracts of land; eſtabliſhing the boundaries of provinces, or any other important lines, either on the common or on aſtronomical principles.

Thoſe Gentlemen who will be pleaſed to favour me with their commands in this way, in any part of North-America, may depend upon having their work performed with accuracy, and the favour gratefully acknowledged by

Their obliged and moſt humble ſervant,

S. GALE.

†‡† He is to be found at Mr. Timothy Berrett's, Japanner in Arch-ſtreet.

RECOMMENDATIONS of the above WORK.

I HAVE peruſed ſeveral parts of Mr. Gale's manuſcript copy, of the work he propoſes to publiſh by ſubſcription on the ſubject of Surveying, and do believe, it will be a very uſeful work to moſt of the Surveyors in North-America, as well as others who are deſirous of making themſelves acquainted with both the theory and practical part of that art.

February 26*th*, 1772. STIRLING.

NEW-YORK, *Feb.* 26*th*, 1772.

I HAVE peruſed ſuch parts of Mr. Gale's manuſcript copy, as relates to practical ſurveying in America (which has been omitted in the former authors) and I find it to be well handled, and worthy of the encouragement of the public.

ALEXANDER COLDEN,
Surveyor-General of the colony of New-York.

HAVING peruſed all the moſt material parts of Mr. Gale's manuſcript copy of the Complete Surveyor, I beg leave to recommend it as a work, in my opinion, well deſerving the encouragemenr of the public.

DAVID RITTENHOUSE.
PHILADELPHIA, *March* 9*th*, 1772.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 10*th*, 1772.

I HAVE peruſed ſeveral parts of SAMUEL GALE's manuſcript copy of the Complete Surveyor, and am fully convinced, that the rules therein laid down in practical ſurveying, and correctly calculating the areas of ſuch ſurveys when made, eſpecially that part relating to ſurveying our rough lands in America, may be of great advantage to thoſe concerned in ſurveying, as well as others; and therefore think it deſerves public encouragement.

JOHN LUKENS,
Surveyor-General of Pennſylvania.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in by Meſſ. Hall and Sellers, and Mr. John Dunlap, in Market-ſtreet, Meſſ. Bradfords, at the London Coffee-Houſe and Mr. R. Bell, at the late Union Library, Philadelphia; Mr. Matthias Slough, Lancaſter; Mr. James Pollock, Carliſle; George Wood, Eſq; Bedford; Mr. Joſeph Pennock, Eaſt Marlborough, Cheſter County; Mr. Iſaac Collins, Burlington; Mr. Zachariah Roſſel, Mount-Hally; Mr. Hugh Gaine, and Meſſ. Noel and Hazard, New York; Mr. Alexander M'Mechan, Baltimore; Mr. Richard Draper, Boſton; Mr. Robert Wells, Charleſtown, South-Carolina; Mr. Alexander Phœnix, Savanna, in Georgia; and by all the Bookſellers and Printers in America.

JUST PUBLISHED,
BY ROBERT BELL,
BOOKSELLER,
At the late Union Library in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia,
IN NEAT LAW BINDING,
PRICE ONLY TWO DOLLARS,
(Although the Britiſh Edition of this Volume, is Sold for above SIX DOLLARS)

THE SECOND VOLUME OF THE AMERICAN EDITION OF COMMENTARIES ON THE LAWS OF ENGLAND,

By SIR WILLIAM BLACKSTONE, KNT.
One of his MAJESTY's JUDGES in the Court of COMMON PLEAS.

N. B. The Third Volume is now in the Preſs, and all Gentlemen who intend to encourage this expenſive undertaking, are requeſted to leave their names with ſome Bookſeller in America.

GEORGE FENNER,

At his Store in Market-ſtreet, oppoſite the London Coffee-houſe, PHILADELPHIA; is now ſelling exceeding cheap, for caſh only,

A LARGE AND NEAT ASSORTMENT OF
SPRING GOODS,
IMPORTED in the laſt VESSELS from LONDON;
CONSISTING OF

ENGLISH chints, cottons and linens of the moſt durable colours and neweſt patterns,
Furniture cottons, in great variety,
Cambricks and lawns,
White bordered handkerchiefs,
Lawn and map ditto,
Blue printed ditto,
Figured dimities,
Mens' and womens' hoſe,
Mens' worſted caps,
Superfine broadcloths,
Foreſt cloths,
Shalloons,
Serges,
Duroys,
Plain and figured laſtings,
Allopeens,
Grograms,
Camblets,
Velvets,
Silks of different kinds,
And Perſians.

ALSO,
SUNDRY KINDS OF HARD-WARE.

‡ If people who have caſh by them, would but conſider their own intereſt, they would not omit this opportunity of ſupplying themſelves with goods much cheaper than any imported from Europe for a conſiderable time.

DR. HILL's AMERICAN BALSAM,

LATELY imported from LONDON, and ſhall be ſupplied with from time to time. Experience has fully teſtified, that by the proper uſe of this excellent medicine, great numbers of people in America have been relieved in the conſumption, gravel and rheumatic pains. It is in particular, a very effectual remedy for colds, coughs, and ſwimmings in the head; and it has alſo proved to be one of the beſt medicines in the world for young children. It is to be ſold in Philadelphia by William Sitgreaves, Merchant, in Market-ſtreet, oppoſite to the ſign of the Indian King; at German-Town, by Chriſtopher Sour, Printer; at Wilmington, by Richard Humphreys, Goldſmith; at Lancaſter, by Ludwig Lanman, Shopkeeper; at Baltimore, in Maryland, by John Cornthwait, Merchant; at Wilmington, in North-Carolina, by Richard Bradley, Merchant; at New-York, by Michael Hoffman, Shopkeeper; at Kingceſs, by the Subſcriber, and no where elſe.

WILLIAM YOUNG.

N. B. People, in buying this ſo highly eſteemed Medicine, ſhould be careful not to get a wrong one and be deceived, but to enquire only for Dr. HILL's AMERICAN BALSAM, with his own direction wrap'd about each bottle.

WANTS A PLACE,

A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, as a Houſe-keeper in a ſmall family, who can be well recommended.

Wanted, Several ſums of money, on undoubted ſecurity, and boys to go apprentices to different trades.

Wanted to purchaſe, A houſe ſituated either in Market, Second or Front ſtreets.

To be diſpoſed of, Several plantations, two lots in Lombard ſtreet, with improvements, and ſeveral houſes in the city and diſtrict of Southwark.

To be ſold, Several negroes, amongſt which is a boy of about fifteen years of age, ſuitable for a poſtilion.

Likewiſe, Some negro girls to be hired and bound out.

To be ſold, A neat poſt-chaiſe and ſeveral carriages, two new organs, a ſaddle horſe, &c.

Several indented ſervants times to be diſpoſed of. For further particulars, pleaſe to apply to the Philadelphia Public General Regiſter Office of Intelligence in Front-ſtreet, where a general aſſortment of Goods, and a choice collection of Books may be had very low for caſh, by WILLIAM IBISON, BROKER.

WHEREAS it has been reported, that an advertiſement was inſerted in the news-papers, to find out the neareſt akin to JOHN PRESTWOOD, who was by trade, when in England, a Staymaker and Taylor: He was born, at Drayton, in the county of Shropſhire, the 11th of November 1736, and is ſaid to have died about ſeven or eight years ago, poſſeſſed of a pretty large fortune. This is therefore to inform the perſon or perſons who inſerted ſaid advertiſement, that JOHN PRESTWOOD Confectioner in Mancheſter, Old England, is the neareſt kin to the abovementioned JOHN PRESTWOOD, deceaſed; who, by applying to the Printer, will be handſomely rewarded for their intelligence.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

THIS day, the 16th Inſt. preciſely at 11 o'clock the forenoon, and again at ſix o'clock in the eve ing, the Subſcriber, intends to deliver a COURSE LECTURES on Pneumaticks, or the ſcience of the at the Philoſophical Society's Hall in Second-ſtreet. this Courſe will be exhibited a variety of curious and tertaining experiments, on an Air-Pump, of an new conſtruction, lately invented by him.

From the ſimplicity and ſmall expence of this pump, and its being ſo contrived as to act as a conde by turning a cock, he has reaſon to believe it will with general approbation; and therefore informs friends and the public, that he can ſupply them ſuch upon very reaſonable terms.

C. COLLES.

†‡† Tickets for the Courſe, at 5 *s.* each, to be had the Printer hereof, of Meſſrs. Hall and Sellers Printe and of ſaid Colles in Grey's-alley, near Dr. Thomas Bo in Second-Street.

JAMES CUNNIN

AT THE SIGN OF THE SPINNING WHEEL
In Market-ſtreet, within one door of Third-ſtreet, oppoſite the Meal-Market,

HAS opened a Large and Freſh Aſſortment GOODS, which he is determined to ſell wholeſale or retail, on the loweſt terms.

N. B. He moſt gratefully acknowledges the many vours he has received from the public, and hopes for continuance of them, as he will ever make it his con ſtudy to merit their eſteem.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD

RUN AWAY on the 5th March inſt. from the Subſc ber, living in Tinicum townſh Bucks county, an Iriſh ſervant m named JAMES M'CANN, w came in laſt ſummer, and preten to be a weaver; he is nineteen ye of age, about five feet ſeven inc high, and has light coloured bu hair. Had on when he went away, a dark brown coat, with flat white metal buttons; a thickſet jacket metal buttons, tore at the button-holes; an old pair black everlaſting breeches, pretty much broke; a pair woollen ſtockings white at the tops, a pair of half-ſo ſhoes; a half worn felt hat, and a tow ſhirt with a lin collar to it. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid ſer vant in any of his Majeſty's goals, or brings him ho ſhall receive the above reward paid by

ANDREW WILLSON.

PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION, THE WORKS, OF FLAVIUS JOSEPHUS, IN FOUR VOLUMES LARGE OCTAVO,

Tranſlated into Engliſh by SIR ROGER L'ESTRANGE, KNT. at the moderate price of Seven Shillings ea Volume, Pennſylvania currency, ſewed in blue boar the London edition is ſold at Fifty-four Shillings.

CONTAINING,

1. The life of Joſephus written by himſelf.
2. The antiquities of the Jews, in twenty books.
3. His book againſt Apion, in two parts.
4. The Jews wars.
5. The martyrdom of the Maccabees.
6. Philo's embaſſy from the Jews of Alexandria to the Emperor Caius Caligula.

CONDITIONS.

I. It ſhall be printed on fine paper, and in a clear, neat and elegant type.
II. It ſhall be put to the preſs as ſoon as three hundred ſubſcribers offer.
III. Each volume, as ſoon as publiſhed, to be delivered to the Subſcribers, at Seven Shillings Pennſylvania currency.
IV. The names of the Subſcribers, to be printed in the beginning of the fourth Volume.

As a number of gentlemen have encouraged me to undertake the republiſhing the works of this elegant writer and profound hiſtorian, I hope the above propoſals will be kindly received by the public, and meet with due encouragement and favour. I need not expatiate on the character of this claſſic writer, as his reputation is univerſally known among all gentlemen converſant in the literary world, and greatly approved of by all who have had the peruſing of his works. It will be my particular care and attention to render this publication ſatisfactory in every reſpect; and worthy of a place in the moſt elegant library. I remain, with much reſpect, every Subſcriber's much obliged humble ſervant,

JOHN M'GIBBONS.

N. B. No money is expected but on delivery of each volume.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in by John M'Gibbons in Front-ſtreet, between Arch and Race ſtreets; William and Thomas Bradfords; David Hall; John Dunlap, in Market-ſtreet; Joſeph Crukſhank, in Third-ſtreet; Mr. Abraham Hunt, Trenton; Mr. William Hick, Princeton; Mr. Frederick King, Morris-Town; Thomas Anderſon, Eſq; Suſſex county, New-Jerſey; Mr. Archibald Currie, New-York.

As I have met with great encouragement from the number of Subſcribers, I expect the firſt volume will be publiſhed in May next, I ſhall therefore be much obliged to thoſe gentlemen and ladies who intend to become ſubſcribers, if they will favour me with their names ſoon

JOHN M'GIBBONS.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the NEWEST PRINTING-OFFICE, in MARKET-STREET, where
Subſcriptions at TEN SHILLINGS *per Annum*, Advertiſements, &c. are thankfully received for this Paper.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PENNSYLVANIA PACKET,

AND

GENERAL ADVERTISER. No. 21.

ANECDOTE.

AS ſome Chriſtian captives at Algiers, who had been ranſomed, were going to be diſcharged, the cruizers brought in a Swediſh veſſel. Among the crew was the father of one of thoſe captives. The ſon ſoon made himſelf known to the father, but their unhappineſs to meet in that place was grievous to both. The young man, however, conſidering, that the ſlavery his father was going into, would inevitably put an end to his life, requeſted, *that his father might be releaſed and himſelf detained in his room;* which the Moors readily granted; but when the ſtory was told to the Governor, he was ſo affected with it, that he cauſed the ſon likewiſe to be diſcharged, *as the reward of his filial tenderneſs.*

To the PRINTER *of the* PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

SIR,

Pleaſe to inſert the following curious EPITAPH *on the late* BOYLE GODFREY, *Chymiſt, who died in the year* 1760, *and you'll much oblige your friend and cuſtomer,*

F. M. I.

EPITAPHIUM CHYMICUM.

Here lieth to digeſt, maturate, and amalagamate,
With clay,
In Balneo Arenæ,
Stratum ſuper ſtratum
The reſiduum, terra damnata, & caput mortuum
OF BOYLE GODFREY, CHYMIST.
A man who in this earthly laboratory
Purſued various proceſſes to obtain
Arcanum vitæ, or the ſecret to live;
Alſo, aurum vitæ,
Or the art of getting rather than making gold.
Alchymiſt like——he ſaw
All his labour and projection,
As mercury in the fire, evaporated in fume.
When he diſſolved to his firſt principles,
He departed as poor
As the laſt drops of an alembic;
For riches are not poured
On the adepts of this world.
Though fond of novelty, he carefully avoided
The fermentation, efferveſcence, and decripitation,
Of this life.
Full ſeventy years his exalted eſſence
Was hermetically ſeal'd in its terrene matraſs;
But the radical moiſture being exhauſted,
The elixir vitæ ſpent,
And exſicated to a cuticle;
He could not ſuſpend longer in his vehicle,
But precipitated gradatum,
Per campanum,
To his original duſt.
May the light above,
Brighter than Bolognian Phoſphorus,
Preſerve him from
The athanor, empyreuma, and reverberating furnace
Of the other world!
Depurate him from the fæces and ſcoria
Of this,
Highly rectify and volatiſe
His ætherial ſpirit,
Bring it over to the helm of the retort
Of this globe;
Place it in a proper recipient,
Or chryſtaline orb,
Among the elect of the flowers of Benjamin;
Never to be ſaturated
Till the general reſuſcitation,
Conflagration, calcination,
And ſublimation of all things!

To the PRINTER *of the* PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

SIR,

By inſerting the following Solution to the Quere in No. 12 *of your Paper, and likewiſe the Quere herewith ſent, you will oblige, Your's, &c.* JA. BURNSIDE.

SOLUTION.

IT is eaſily proved by experiment, that the particles of electric fire, (of which all bodies naturally contain a certain quantity) ſtrongly repel one another, but are ſtrongly attracted by all other bodies. Now, it is plain, that two bodies in a negative late of electricity, will be more ſtrongly attracted by the natural quantity of the electric fire in the ſurrounding air, than they will be by one another, and thereby produce the appearance which the Queriſt mentions.

QUERE.

HAS combuſt or burnt air the ſame weight and elaſticity of common air? If ſo, Why is it fatal to animals?

FOR CHARLES-TOWN, (S. CAROLINA)

THE BRIGANTINE
FRIENDSHIP,
JOSEPH BLEWER, Maſter;

BEING conveniently and purpoſely provided with genteel accommodations for paſſengers, will ſail with all convenient ſpeed. For freight or paſſage, apply to the ſaid maſter, at his houſe in Southwark, or on board, at Mr. Joſeph Sim's wharf, or to DANIEL ROBINSON, at his ſtore on ſaid wharf; who has for ſale, Pitch and Carolina Sole Leather.

February 27th, 1772.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN AWAY laſt night from the Subſcriber, living in Weſt Nantmele, Cheſter county, an Iriſh ſervant man, named EDWARD GODFREY, aged twenty years, about five feet one or two inches high, brown hair, a mild pleaſant countenance, and has a ſmall ſcar on his forehead. Took with him a black Mare, ſix years old, about thirteen hands and an half high, well known about Frankfort by the name of Moll Flanders, very round bodied, well made, and has a ſmall ſtar on her forehead, is wind-galded in the fore foot, and is trim'd about the head and footlocks; ſhe has been uſed to running, is of high courage, trots eaſy, and canters, and is rough ſhod round. He alſo had on and took with him, a grey broadcloth coat and waiſtcoat, with yellow metal buttons; a grey ſurtout, half worn; dark fuſtian breeches; ſwanſkin trowſers; white rib'd ſtockings; ſtrong ſhoes, with pinchbeck buckles; a pair of ſpatterdaſhes; an half worn beaver hat, with a black ribbon round it, and a yellow buckle; two or three fine ſhirts; an old ſilver watch, maker's name Williams; a pretty new ſaddle, with a blue ſaddle cloth bound with yellow, and a black bridle. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant and mare, and ſecures them, ſo that his maſter may have them again, ſhall receive the above reward; or, for the mare without him, Forty Shillings; and for the man without the mare, Twenty Shillings, paid by

AZARIAH THOMAS.

N. B. The watch had a ſteel chain, and a ſilver ſeal with a red ſtone ſet in it.——It's expected that he would change his name.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the Subſcriber, living in Upper Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 14th of February laſt, a ſervant man, named RICHARD HUSBAND, who calls himſelf an Engliſhman, but ſpeaks a little like an Iriſhman: He is five feet nine or ten inches high, a well ſet fellow, of a darkiſh complexion, ſtraight brown hair, has a down look, and a ſcar on his left inſtep. Had on when he went away, a cloth coloured jacket with cuffs, a ſwanſkin double breaſted jacket with black ſpots, and it is ſuppoſed he had another under jacket, a pair of ſheepſkin breeches as good as new, with white metal buttons, a felt hat bound round, an old pair of milled worſted ſtockings, blue leggings, and good ſhoes with very ſmall braſs ſquare buckles. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid ſervant in any jail, ſo that his maſter may receive him again, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges paid by

JOSEPH LUKENS.

General Poſt-Office, New-York, Nov. 1. 1771.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on account of the new regulation of the poſt from Canada, which is to arrive every Tueſday evening at this office; and the weekly poſt from the eaſtward and ſouthward, arriving every Wedneſday; the mail going from hence by the Packets, will for the future, be cloſed at twelve o'clock at night, on the firſt Wedneſday in every month (being the ſame time it cloſes at the General Poſt-Office in London, for America) and a Packet diſpatched therewith the next day, for Falmouth.

By command of the Deputy Poſt Maſter General,

ALEXANDER COLDEN, Sec'ry.

Imported in the laſt veſſels from London and Briſtol, and to be ſold on very low terms, wholeſale and retail, by

JONATHAN ZANE, AND SONS,
AT THE LARGE HAND-SAW,
In Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut ſtreets, and two doors below Black-Horſe-Alley, Philadelphia,

A Large and general aſſortment of Ironmongery, Cutlery, Joiners Braſs-ware, Saddlery, &c. Alſo, powder, ſhot and bar-lead, ground redwood, allum, madder, copperas, logwood, fuſtick, Braziletta, red and white lead, Spaniſh brown, Venetian red, yellow and ſpruce ochres, verdigreaſe, vermilion, Pruſſian blue, lampblack, chalk, Spaniſh whiting, linſeed oil, camphor, mace, cloves, nutmegs, cinnamon, hair ſieves, riddles, ſlates and pencils, writing-paper, red and black ſealing-wax, quills, Dilworth's ſpelling-books, wool, cotton and tow cards, wool combs, flax and hemp hackles, fullers jack and ſtock cards and preſs papers, 11 by 9, 10 by 8 and 9 by 7 window glaſs, bend leather ſoles, glew, a few bolts of the beſt Ticklenburghs, boxes of tin, plates, pewter plates, diſhes and ſpoons, gold ſcales and weights, pins in packets, ink-powder, American red clover and green graſs ſeeds, ſurveyors chains, &c. &c.

N. B. Ready money for red and white clover and Timothy ſeeds.

WILLIAM BARRELL,
HAS FOR SALE,
At his STORE in SECOND-STREET, between WALNUT and CHESNUT STREETS,
A VERY LARGE and GENERAL ASSORTMENT of
EUROPEAN, INDIA,
AND
HARD-WARE GOODS,
SUITABLE TO THE SEASON;
Among which are,

A Great quantity of linen, cotton, and cotton and linen Mancheſter checks, and Iriſh linens of all widths, properly aſſorted, from 1 *s.* 6 *d.* to 7 *s.* 6 *d. per* yard. Alſo, a neat aſſortment of Blue and White INDIA CHINA; black pepper, nutmegs, mace, cloves and cinnamon; powder, ſhot, ſmall bar and ſheet lead, Engliſh and German ſteel, and beſt *London made* 4 *d.* 6 *d.* 8 *d.* 10 *d.* and 20 *d.* nails; *all which* he is determined to diſpoſe of exceeding cheap, for caſh or the uſual credit, by WHOLESALE and RETAIL. He has likewiſe a ſmall quantity of Engliſh loaf ſugar, and a few hogſheads and barrels of good *Antigua* ſugars, which he will ſell low.

EXCELLENT MADEIRA WINE,
FIT FOR IMMEDIATE USE,
AND
OLD BARBADOS SPIRIT AND RUM,
TO BE SOLD BY
GEORGE MEADE, AND CO.

WILLIAM EVITT,
PRINTER,
At the SIGN of the BIBLE-IN-HEART, in STRAWBERRY-ALLEY,
PERFORMS
PRINTING,
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,
With the utmoſt CARE and EXPEDITION.

N. B. Said EVITT prints Advertiſements, *&c.* at two hours notice, as uſual, and will be much obliged to any that will pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom.

READY MONEY
GIVEN FOR
CLEAN LINEN RAGS,
BY JOHN DUNLAP,
IN MARKET-STREET,

WHO begs leave to inform the Public in general, and his Fellow-citizens in particular, that the Paper-Mills about this city are almoſt idle for want of RAGS; and of conſequence, the Preſſes, the important vehicles of *Inſtruction* and *Amuſement*, muſt ſoon be reduced to the ſame unhappy ſituation.——Our Province has hitherto not only provided for its own conſumption, but likewiſe *had* the *glory* and *emolument* of furniſhing ſome of the other Colonies, and Weſt-India Iſlands with the principal part of their Printing-Paper.——We therefore flatter ourſelves, that this intimation of the *languiſhing ſtate* of ſo *intereſting* a *Manufacture* will be ſufficient to prevail upon our LADIES to grant us a *little* of their *induſtry* and *aſſiſtance.*——The *Manufacture* is well eſtabliſhed, and brought to great perfection in this Province; therefore, when we remind our FAIR READERS of this, and that *Paper* was a main article in the late *unconſtitutional Taxes*, which have been ſo nobly parried by the AMERICANS, we are perſuaded of their *kind attention* to our *complaint*, and that the *welfare* of their *country* will influence them to oblige us in our requeſt.

JAMES ALEXANDER,
AT THE SIGN OF THE BLACK HORSE,

In Black-Horſe-Alley, oppoſite Lætitia-Court, between Market and Cheſtnut Streets, PHILADELPHIA,

ACQUAINTS his Friends, Cuſtomers, and the PUBLIC, that he hath opened a COMMODIOUS INN OF ENTERTAINMENT; being an old accuſtomed Houſe, and convenient for the reception of market-people; with a LIVERY STABLE (as good as any in the Province) complete, for Gentlemens' Horſes, and others, able to contain fifty, or more, either by the year or ſhorter time; and a good yard and ſheds for coaches, chaiſes, and waggons; where his utmoſt endeavours ſhall not be wanting to give general ſatisfaction, and grateful acknowledgments to thoſe who ſhall pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom.

WARRANTED BOULTING CLOTHS,

A Large Aſſortment of Fine, Superfine, Middling and Coarſe, the beſt in kind, ſuitable to every branch of that buſineſs, and ſold as low as any in this city, by ISAAC MELCHER, in Second-ſtreet, about mid-way between Arch and Race ſtreets, PHILADELPHIA, where Millers and others may depend always on being ſupplied with the beſt of Cloths on the loweſt terms, wholeſale and retail.

N. B. A conſiderable abatement will be made to thoſe who take a quantity.

NEW-YORK, *February 20th*, 1772.

IF WILLIAM PECKIN, an Engliſhman, between thirty and forty years of age, who was born at Eccleſhall, in the county of Stafford, and was a ſoldier in the 17th regiment, at Fort Stanwix in 1763, be living, and will apply to NOEL and HAZARD, Bookſellers, he may hear of ſomething greatly to his advantage; or, if the ſaid William Peckin is dead, and has left any child or children, lawfully begotten, ſuch child or children, by applying as aforeſaid, and producing a well atteſted certificate of their legitimacy, will be entitled to the ſame advantage as their father, if living, would have been. If any perſon can give authentic information of the death of the ſaid William Peckin, and will produce ſatisfactory proof of it, he ſhall, (provided there be no lawful iſſue) receive a reward of THREE GUINEAS from

NOEL AND HAZARD.

PHILIP WILSON,

Has removed his STORE to Water-ſtreet, between Cheſtnut-ſtreet and the Crooked Billet Alley, adjoining Mr. Thomas Pryor's, where he has for ſale, *viz.*

BOOK and jacconit muſlins,
Bordered muſlin handkerchiefs,
Humhums,
Cambricks and clear lawns,
Iriſh linens,
Dowlas,
Brown and white Iriſh and Ruſſia ſheetings,
Ruſſia drilling,
Curbed Ruſſia towelling,
Huckabacks,
Ruſſia and clouting diaper,
Diaper and damaſk table-cloths,
Oznabrigs,
Whitened heſſens,
Cottons and calicoes,
Furniture chintzes,
Nankeens,
Checks and ticks,
Bed-bunts,
Thickſets and pillows,
Jeans and jeanets,
Figured dimmothy,
Mozeens and wiltons,
Sagathies and laſtings,
Pluſh,
Collar velvets,
Camblets and camblettees,
Silk Pruſſian Mecklenburgs,
Tammies and durants,
Calimancoes,
Flannels and ſtrouds,
Broad and foreſt cloths,
Halfthicks,
Buckram and canvaſs,
Cotton, romal and check handkerchiefs,
Worſted and ſilk breeches pieces,
Thread and cotton hoſe,
Peelongs and modes,
Half-yard and ell-wide Perſians,
Taffeties and ribbons,
Ferrets and ſilk laces,
Silk and worſted knee garters,
Mohairs and buttons,
Sewing ſilk,
Coloured thread,
Coarſe tapes,
Bed-lace and gartering,
Mens' gloves,
Fans and wax necklaces,
Chip hats,
Ivory and horn combs,
Pins and writing-paper,
Snuff-boxes,
Knives and razors,
Sciſſars and ſhoebuckles,
Gun-powder and ſhot,
Cinnamon,
London ſnuff,
Wool and cotton cards,
Braſs kettles,
Scythes,
Straw and hay knives,
Pipes and 6 *d.* nails,
And a very neat left handed fowling piece.

Which articles he will ſell at prime coſt for caſh, to any perſon who will take an aſſortment or quantity thereof.

A VENDUE

For the public Sale of all kinds of MERCHANDIZE, is kept every week on Friday (and often on Saturday)

BY WILLIAM SITGREAVES,

At his Vendue-ſtore, the upper end of Second-ſtreet,

THOSE who pleaſe to favour him with the ſale of any Goods which they have to diſpoſe of in that way, may depend on his beſt endeavours to pleaſe them.

There has been lately put into his care by ſeveral people, a large, freſh and neat aſſortment of Eaſt India and European Goods, among which are, a parcel of Woollens, ſuitable to the ſeaſon, with particular directions to ſell them very cheap for Caſh, at his Store in Market-ſtreet, oppoſite to the ſign of the Indian King, where he receives Goods to ſell at Vendue.

He has for ſale a valuable piece of banked Marſh, containing about 25 acres on Oldman's Creek.

Alſo, a good Plantation on Little Egg Harbour, (lately the property of Jeremiah Steelman) near one half of which is very good Meadow Ground, the other upland part is well dunged, and has on it a new two ſtory Houſe, Barn, *&c.*

Likewiſe, about 20 Acres of Land, within three miles of Philadelphia, on the Wiſſehicken road, 16 acres of which is wood-land.

⁂ The purchaſer of any of the above tracts of land, on giving good ſecurity, may have money to improve or ſtock them, and ſeveral years credit.

THOMAS DOUGLASS,

At his ſhop, the Sign of the GOLDEN BALL, in Second-ſtreet, about midway between Walnut and Cheſtnut ſtreets, next door to Mr. James Stuart's, and oppoſite Mr. George Bartram's, has juſt opened

A LARGE and GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS,

Imported in the laſt ſhips from London, Liverpool, Briſtol and Glaſgow, which he will ſell on the very loweſt Terms, Wholeſale or Retail; amongſt which are the following Articles, *viz.*

COARSE, fine and ſuperfine broadcloths,
Wiltons,
Bath coatings,
Duffils, naps and bearſkins,
Red flannels and ſcarlet emboſſed ſerge,
Silk and worſted ſagathies,
Cotton velvets and velverets,
Brown and white Ruſſia and Iriſh ſheetings,
Iriſh linens, from 18 d. to 6 s. per yard,
Ravens duck,
Brown and white heſſens,
Brown and white Ruſſia drilling,
Britiſh and Dutch oznabrigs,
A neat aſſortment of light and dark ground printed linens,
Cottons, chintzes and calicoes,
Half ell and 3-4ths Ruſſia diapers,
Clouting diapers and table cloths,
Ell wide India perſians,
Engliſh and India taffeties and ſattins,
Peelongs, and half yard perſians,
A large and neat aſſortment of ſuperfine, rock-ſpun, flowered, figured changeable and plain poplins, from 1 s. 6 d. to 3 s. per yard,
A variety of quilted petticoats,
Silk, ruſſel, Engliſh calimancoes and durants,
Sattin cloaks and ladies bonnets,
Tammies and camblets,
Calimancoes and flowered ſtuffs,
A great variety of 3-4ths, 7-8ths, yard wide, yard and 3-8ths cotton and linen checks,
Pillow fuſtians, jeans and jeanets,
Strip'd hollands and damaſcus,
Shalloons and durants,
Buff and black cantoons and ſattinets,
3-qrs. and 7-8ths ſtrip'd ticks,
Bed bunts,
Black Barcelona handkerchiefs and ſilk cravats,
A large aſſortment of Scotch and Mancheſter check handkerchiefs,
Bandanoe, ſilk and cotton romal handkerchiefs,
Flowered, ſtrip'd and tape bordered kenting handkerchiefs,
7-8ths, yard wide ſtrip'd, ſpotted, flowered, and plain ſilk gauze,
7-8ths, yard wide, 5-qrs. 6-qrs. plain, ſtrip'd flowered and ſpotted Scotch lawns and kentings,
Coarſe and fine flowered aprons,
7-8ths and yard wide cambricks and lawns, in pieces and patches,
Black and blue half ell wide everlaſtings,
Writing paper and ink-powder,
Baſket and death head buttons,
Scarf twiſt and hair,
Paduaſoys and mantuas,
Plain and figured ribbons,
Broad and narrow white and ſtrip'd tapes and nonſopretties,
Quality and ſhoe bindings, and ſewing ſilk,
Bobbings and coloured thread,
Scotch thread from No. 6 to 60,
Men and womens' leather gloves and mits,
Womens' ſilk, worſted and thread mits,
Men and womens' ſilk, worſted, thread and cotton hoſe,
Black and coloured worſted and ſilk breeches patterns,
Fine wool hats, *&c.*

Alſo, many other articles too tedious to mention; and as he is a new beginner, the Public may depend he will make it his particular ſtudy to pleaſe all thoſe who favour him with their commands.

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered upon immediately,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, containing about two hundred acres of land, ſituate in the county of Cecil, and province of Maryland, near Great Elk Forge, about five miles from the head of Elk, one mile from Little Elk, and twelve miles from Chriſtine Landing. The title is indiſputable, and the land as fertile as any in that part of the country. There are about forty acres lately cleared and in pretty good fence: The reſt is well timbered; the upland with oak, hiccory, and ſome cheſtnut; the ſwamp with white oak, whereof a great quantity of pipe and barrel ſtaves may be made, for which their is great demand in that part of the country. Alſo, a ſufficiency of good meadow, moſt of which may be watered. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may have it at thirty ſhillings per acre, by applying to Peter Vanſant in Bucks county, near Yardle's ferry, or Thomas May at Elk Forge, near the land, and paying part of the money down, and giving good ſecurity for the remainder, may have a good and ſufficient deed for the ſaid lands.

FRANCIS HOPKINSON,

At his Store in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Arch ſtreets, hath for ſale,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE,

Imported in the laſt ſhips from London, which he will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms;

Among which are,

SUPERFINE, ſecond and coarſe broadcloths,
Caſſimers,
Billiard cloths,
Superfine new faſhion table carpets, curiouſly dyed,
A variety of ſilks, conſiſting of paduaſoys, ducapes, mantuas, taffeties and perſians,
India and Engliſh ſilk handkerchiefs,
Iriſh linens,
Gulix holland,
Demy cambricks and lawns,
Long lawns,
Humhums,
Printed cottons and calicoes,
Printed handkerchiefs,
Diaper and damaſk table linen,
Clouting diaper,
Cotton and linen checks and ſtripes,
Flanders ticks,
Common ticking and bed-bunts,
Ginghams and damaſcus,
Ruſſia ſheeting and drilling,
Huckaback,
Ravens duck,
Princes linen,
Ruſſia diaper,
Oznabrigs,
Brown rolls, &c. &c.
Alſo, choice Port wine.

Juſt imported in the laſt veſſels from BRITAIN and IRELAND, and are to be Sold Wholeſale or Retail, at

GEORGE BARTRAM's
WOOLLEN DRAPERY
AND HOSIERY
WARE-HOUSE,

At the Sign of the GOLDEN FLEECE's HEAD, in Second-Street, between Cheſtnut and Walnut Streets,

A very large Aſſortment of BEST, SUPERFINE, SECOND and LOW PRICED

BROADCLOTHS,

From 41 *s.* regularly ſorted down to 7 *s.* 6 *d. per* yard, of the following Colours, *viz.*

MAZARINE blue,
Sky and Saxon ditto,
Light and dark blue greys,
Scarlet and white,
Buff and bloſſom,
Graſs and pea green,
Light and dark purple,
Black and black grey,
Raven black and ſloe colour
Dark and light drabs or cloth colours, ſuitable for womens' cloaks, &c.
Copper, claret and fleſh colours,
Olive and wine colours,
Dark and light London browns,
Cinnamon, chocolate and ſnuff colours, with a variety of mix'd elegant coloured cloths,
Mill'd drabs for great coats, and huſſar cloaks,
Forreſt and Eſpagnolet cloths,
Wilton cloths,
German and Padua ſerges,
Plains and kerſeys,
Naps and duffils,
Broad and narrow Bath coatings of all colours,
Velvets and velverets,
Worſted and hair ſhags,
Thickſets and ſagathies,
Denime and everlaſtings,
Scotch plaid, ſuitable for little boys ſhort clothes, Gentlemens' morning gowns, &c.
Jeans and fuſtians,
Nankeens, damaſcus and ſuſees,
Rattinets, ſhalloons and other trimmings to ſuit the cloths,
Plain and ſpotted ſwanſkins,
Flannels and baizes,
Beſt roſe blankets,
Camblets and damaſks,
Paduaſoys and ſattins,
Taffeties and perſians,
A complete aſſortment of mens' wove and knit ſilk, ſilk and worſted, worſted, cotton, thread, and yarn HOSE,
Womens' ſilk, worſted, cotton, thread, and yarn ditto,
Boys and girls ditto,
Silk breeches and jacket patterns,
Worſted ditto,
Men and womens' ſilk, thread and worſted gloves,
Buckſkin and beaver ditto.

N. B. As ſaid G. BARTRAM intends to deal chiefly in the above goods, of which he propoſes always to have a large aſſortment, the public may depend upon being ſerved on the very loweſt terms.

PROPOSALS
FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
THE
GENUINE WORKS,
OF
M. DE VOLTAIRE,
TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH,
WITH
NOTES, HISTORICAL and CRITICAL
BY T. SMOLLETT, M. D.
T. FRANKLIN, M. A. and OTHERS.
IN TWENTY-FOUR VOLUMES.

CONDITIONS.

I. THAT this Work will be neatly printed in twenty-four volumes, 12mo, on a new type, caſt for the purpoſe, and on fine paper.

II. THE price to Subſcribers to be 7*l.* 10*s.* Pennſylvania currency, neatly bound and double-lettered.

III. THE Subſcribers names to be printed.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-ſtreet.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE reputation which the celebrated Monſ. de VOLTAIRE hath ſo deſervedly acquired amongſt the Literati, rendered a tranſlation of his works into our language an object of general deſire. It was undertaken in England by Dr. SMOLLETT, Dr. FRANKLIN, and ſome other Gentlemen. The Public were not diſappointed in their expectations from ſuch tranſlators: The work breathes all the ſpirit of its author; and might very well paſs for original, were the French loſt.

The Engliſh edition ſells for 6 *l.* ſterling, an expence not proportioned to the general circumſtances of this country; therefore a republication is undertaken from the London copy, which ſhall be moſt accurately finiſhed; and as it can be afforded at this very reaſonable price, vaſtly inferior to an Engliſh edition, it is hoped that a liberal encouragement will not be wanting from the generous public, towards carrying into execution one of the moſt truly elegant works in the Britiſh language.

†§† As the work ſhall be delivered in the courſe of the preſent year, Gentlemen are deſired to be expeditious in ſending their names to JOHN DUNLAP.

A VENDUE,

For the SALE of MERCHANDIZE, *&c.* is continued by

JOHN HART,

AT his ſtore in Front-ſtreet, a little below the Draw-bridge; thoſe that pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend on his beſt endeavours for their intereſt.

N. B. GOODS for public or private SALE are received at ſaid STORE.

A VENDUE

For the Sale of MERCHANDIZE, is continued every Thurſday, at

FOOTMAN AND JEYES's
VENDUE-STORE,

At the Corner of VINE and SECOND STREETS.

MARCH, 1772. THE NUMB. 22.

THE Pennſylvania Packet AND THE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

MONDAY, MARCH 23d, 1772.

Quicquid agunt Homines, noſtri eſt Farrago Libelli. JUVENAL.

AN ESSAY ON CONTENTMENT IN PROSPERITY.

———*Laudet diverſa ſequentes.*

THERE are very few queſtions which have more puzzled philoſophers, than one in particular relating to the regimen of ourſelves in proſperity and adverſity. The conteſt was never finally determined, whether it was the greater bravery to moderate ourſelves in plenty, or to bear up with conſtancy under the preſſure of want. The diſpute, I think, is not very material; but the neceſſity of contentment appears manifeſtly from both ſides, in order to enjoy any felicity in either condition.

Murmuring and complaint generally proceed from the difference of mens' ſituation in life. The *ſordid* are apprehenſive they ſhall never have enough; and the *profuſe* want more to animate their extravagance. They who have but ſmall fortunes can't reliſh the ſcantineſs of moderation; grandeur and gaiety don't always ſit eaſy on the wealthy, and the neceſſitous are diſſatisfied that they are expoſed to the ſeverity of *nothing*.

A ſtrange variety of paſſions thus daily diſtract the human mind, and for want of knowing how to be eaſy, too many make themſelves miſerable. But all theſe repinings are in reality criminal: man is properly his own tormentor; he diſquiets himſelf in vain, and by neglecting the obſervation of one eaſy virtue, he never taſtes the fruit of genuine contentment.—To regulate our deſires and limit our pleaſures, is what I mean by contentment in a plentiful condition. A ſtate which requires great circumſpection to keep the paſſions from running into exceſs!

Proſperity is a trying and dangerous ſtate, in which, as we exerciſe our judgment, we ſhall diſplay either the greateſt folly, or the moſt exemplary wiſdom. Good fortune is apt to delude us with its ſmiles, and ſtrangle us in its embraces. It unbends the mind, and ſlackens the powers of it; and, by a fraudulent gratification of ſenſe, it inſenſibly ſteals away the uſe of our reaſon. Many have ſtood inflexible under the ſhock of poverty, who have afterwards fell a ſacrifice in a plentiful fortune.

Flattery frequently prevails, when blows are ineffectual; and temptations to a fatal ſecurity are too prevalent, when the mind is lulled into careleſsneſs and neglect. We apprehend no difficulty, becauſe we feel none; and we promiſe ourſelves ſafety, becauſe a treacherous confidence blinds us to our danger.

But when fortune ſmiles, let us rouze up our circumſpection. Our paſſions then require a tight rein, leaſt our actions ſhould hurry us into inſolence and preſumption. Confidence in our poſſeſſions is too apt to obliterate the remembrance of duty, and too great an opinion of our own merit ſometimes creates a forgetfulneſs of our dependence on God.

The deſires, it is plain, have a tendency to violence; and an eaſy affluence, inſtead of ſatisfying, puſhes them on to further gratification. When the heart is thus enlarged, and the ſpirits too volatile, we are naturally inclined to embark in new undertakings: we are inſenſible of any difficulties which ſhould ſtop us in our career, and, for want of proper reſtraint, our deſires hurry us into extravagance, which ſeldom ends in any thing but ruin.

Thus fallen from the ſummit of grandeur, we ſhall become the objects of ſcorn and contempt. Whilſt our fields ſtood thick with corn, and our garners abounded with all manner of ſtore, the ſycophants were ready to attend our tables, din our ears with compliment, and try to perſuade us that we were more than men: but no ſooner is the ſcene changed, and a ſad alteration appears in our circumſtances, than theſe infamous animals all vaniſh, and (like vermin which fly from a tottering houſe) forſake and vilify us in our misfortunes.

The virtue of contentment in the midſt of proſperity ſeems in this point very neceſſary, as it tends to preſerve a good fortune in hand, and to prevent a ſhame which muſt be grating on the loſs of it. A ſtrict vigilance would keep paſſion within due bounds. Our fall from an elevated ſtation might be prevented by an evenneſs of temper, and a proper circumſpection; but for want of it our misfortune will be reflected on with remorſe, and the invidious will rejoice, and perſecute us with ſeverity. In ſhort, let us embrace contentment, as a moſt amiable virtue; and reſtrain our paſſions, as moſt conducive to our temporal as well as our eternal welfare. Then we ſhall reliſh our enjoyments without ſurfeiting, and have a true taſte of the delights of life, without neglecting the duties of Chriſtianity.

AN ODE TO CHARITY.

HAIL! heav'n-deſcended Charity!
Thou ſource of conſtant joy!
Our higheſt pleaſure flows from thee;
T'impart is to enjoy!

Can ſounding titles, glitt'ring ſtate,
Can all the boaſt of art,
Contribute aught to ſweeten fate,
Without a feeling heart?

The ſtately caſtle's ample round
May catch the wond'ring ſight;
The giddy mind is pleas'd with ſound,
But taſtes no pure delight.

Nor pleaſure's lure, nor idle noiſe,
Can ſatisfy the mind;
The ſoul aſpires to nobler joys,
To tranſports more refin'd!

Gold is itſelf a ſhining toy;
But, rightly underſtood,
Conveys the moſt exalted joy,
The pow'r of doing good.

The cheek, that emulates the roſe,
Muſt wither and decay;
Whilſt Charity a wreath beſtows,
That ne'er can fade away.

The meek ey'd ſeraph ſhuns the ſound
Of popular acclaim;
The tainted gale but wafts around
An empty, joyleſs fame!

To ſome the dread of cenſure lends
A gleam of borrow'd ray;
The hand to Charity extends,
The heart diſowns her ſway.

Specious pretence! deluſive ſource!
How void of true delight!
How void of virtue's genuine force,
And reaſon's ſacred light!

Tho' ev'n ingratitude ſhould dwell
In ſome ungenerous mind;
Shall Charity no more impel
To actions juſt and kind?

She, like the ſun ſerenely bright,
Maintains a ſteady courſe;
Breaks thro' the clouds that veil her light,
And beams with added force.

Tho' man forgets, yet God regards,
The ſympathy benign;
And with eternal bliſs rewards
The laudable deſign.

Seek not, ye vain, on laſting baſe
To build inglorious fame;
Say, can ye wiſh, Oh! trifling race!
T' immortaliſe your ſhame?

But ye who would be truly great,
From a true gen'rous mind,
Learn to deſpiſe the forms of ſtate,
Be taught to bleſs mankind.

From virtue's ſadly-drooping eye
To wipe the ſtealing tear;
To ſoothe the burſting heart-drawn ſigh,
Is happineſs ſincere!

Ye, who with pow'r leſs amply bleſs'd
The enlarged ſphere to fill,
Know, Charity is ſtill poſſeſs'd
Tho' center'd in the will.

Fortune's uncertain gifts may fail,
Yet blame not Heav'n's decree;
To melt at ſorrow's plaintive tale,
Is real Charity.

* * *

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold by
JOSEPH CRUKSHANK,
At his PRINTING-OFFICE in Third-Street, oppoſite the Work-Houſe;
A
JOURNAL
OF THE
LIFE, TRAVELS, AND GOSPEL LABOURS,
OF A
FAITHFUL MINISTER
OF
JESUS CHRIST,
DANIEL STANTON,
Late of PHILADELPHIA in the Province of PENNSYLVANIA.

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JOHN DUNLAP,
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POULSON'S
AMERICAN
INK-POWDER.

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A COMMODIOUS DWELLING-HOUSE, with a number of convenient office-houſes, five acres of good incloſed paſture, and two large gardens, ſituate in Frederick-town, on the river Saſſafraſs, Cæcil county, Maryland. The place is peculiarly adapted for a perſon in the mercantile buſineſs, there being a rich country all around it, and good navigation for veſſels of conſiderable burden to Cheſapeak Bay, and only 14 miles land-carriage to navigation on Delaware. For terms, apply to Meſſieurs THOMAS WILLIAMS, and COMPANY, Merchants, in Annapolis; GAVIN HAMILTON, on the premiſes; or to HAMILTON and LEIPER, Tobacconiſts, in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Arch ſtreets, Philadelphia.

THE FLYING MACHINE, kept by the Subſcriber at Briſtol, ſets out on Mondays and Thurſdays from the houſe of JOSEPH VANDEGRIFT, at the Croſs-Keys, at the corner of Cheſtnut and Third ſtreets, in Philadelphia. The ſaid Machine proceeds to Princeton on the above-mentioned days, where it meets the New-York Stage, and returns on Tueſdays and Fridays till the firſt of May, and then to go three times a week till the firſt of November. All Gentlemen and Ladies that pleaſe to favour me with their cuſtom, may depend upon the beſt endeavours to give ſatisfaction from

Their humble ſervant,
CHARLES BESSONETT.

N. B. Baggage will be carried, as uſual.

PHILADELPHIA, *March 20th*, 1772.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the ESTATE of JOHN CORREY, late of this city, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment to the Subſcribers; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to produce their accounts, properly atteſted, in order to their being ſettled by

JANE CORREY, Adminiſtratrix.
GEORGE CORREY,
ROBERT CORREY, *ſen.* } Adminiſtr.
JAMES READ,

N. B. To be Let, a Lot, containing 12 acres of Meadow, with a barn and draw-well thereon, ſituated on the Lower-Ferry road.——Alſo, a commodious ſtable in Church-Alley. The Skinning and Breeches-making Buſineſs is carried on as uſual, by ROBERT CORREY, *jun.* at the late dwelling-houſe of the deceaſed, who will be much obliged to his father's former cuſtomers, and all others, for their orders in that way.

EPAPHRODITUS ANDREWS,
PROFESSOR OF MUSIC,

PROPOSES teaching the VIOLIN on the moſt reaſonable terms. Gentlemen who chooſe to honour him with their commands, may depend upon being carefully attended at their houſes, or at his lodgings at Mr. Adam Thompſon's, a few doors below the Stone-bridge, in Second-ſtreet.

WAS STOLEN OR LOST,
THE TWENTY-FIRST INSTANT,

A RED TURKEY LEATHER POCKET-BOOK, with ſome PAPERS, (of no conſequence to any perſon but the owner) and Fifty Shillings in caſh. Any perſon who will return ſaid Pocket-Book and Papers to Mr. JOHN LITTLE, at the ſign of the Indian Queen, in Fourth-ſtreet, ſhall receive Ten Shillings, beſides the above-mentioned Fifty Shillings, and no queſtions aſked.

FOR
MARBLEHEAD, BOSTON, OR SALEM,
THE SCHOONER MOLLY,
RICHARD DOLIBER,
MASTER,

NOW lying at Hamilton's wharf, and will ſail with all convenient ſpeed. For freight or paſſage apply to ſaid maſter on board.

PETERSBURGH, *November* 29.

MESS. Obreſcow and Lewaſchow, who were ſo long priſoners, either in the Caſtle or the Seven Towers, or in the Ottoman army, while they were Miniſters from this Court to the Porte, are returned here. The Empreſs to ſhew how well ſhe is ſatisfied with their conduct, has appointed the former a Knight of the order of St. Alexander Newſki, and made him a preſent of 10,000 Rubles; and the other is made a Counſellor of State, and gratified with 5,000 Rubles; and her Imperial Majeſty has aſſured them that this is only an earneſt of her future favours.

LONDON, *Nov.* 27.

LORD NORTH's SOLILOQUY.

THIS untractable haughtineſs of the muley Spaniard croſſes all my purpoſes—it overturns all my intentions, and puts an end to all my hopes.—Every thing went as I wiſhed before, and I thought myſelf rivetted in power.—My late glorious conqueſt in the city, through the junction of the Shelburne party, placed me above all oppoſition at home; and my Convention with Spain had, I imagined, ſecured the peace abroad.—But the perverſe and obſtinate proceeding of the proud Spaniard hath ruined all, and thrown me into deſpair.—It will certainly be my downfal—I cannot prevent it.—If the peace is broke, my place is gone—there is no ſtopping the clamour of the nation, who already cry aloud for war.—I ſhould be for war too, and would with joy, humble the intolerable pride of Spain, could I but preſerve my ſtation.—But it is impoſſible,—my place muſt be gone, if a war happens.—I muſt therefore prevent it, at all events, if I can.—Any pretence will paſs with G——e, he wants peace as much as me.—I will apply again to the French Miniſtry, and implore their good offices—they may perhaps prevail upon the Spaniard again to ſtop any further hoſtilities, and to make ſome plauſible excuſe for what they have done.—The Spaniſh guarda coſtas may be ſaid to have acted contrary to the orders of their Court.—Such an acknowledgment would be fully ſufficient.—France may be able to bring this about.—But then the Treaſury is not at preſent fit for the purpoſe.—It will occaſion a great deficiency—but if it does, our majority will make it good, without an enquiry into the cauſe of it.—G——e will approve of the expedient.—It muſt be done.—We muſt, however, wear at preſent an hoſtile appearance, put a number of ſhips into commiſſion, and have a reſpectable fleet before meeting of Parliament, as if a war was unavoidable.—This will be an excellent handle for keeping up the land-tax at 4s. and alſo for laying on ſome other taxes.—By theſe means we ſhall be able to ſatiſfy our good friends the French, for their kind interpoſition, and alſo to ſtop the mouths of prattling men in the Houſe.—As to the clamours of the people without doors, we may call them the murmurs of the mob, and deſpiſe them like the barking of ſo many dogs.—This is our only way, and I will immediately ſend for Jemmy Twitcher and Lord Falkland to conſult about it.

A celebrated and very judicious author, ſpeaking of law, ſays, "that there can be no leſs acknowledged than that her ſeat is the boſom of God, her voice the harmony of the world; all things in heaven and in earth do her homage; the very leaſt as feeling her care; and the greateſt as not exempt from her power: both angels and men, and creatures of what condition ſoever, tho' each in different ſort and manner, yet all with uniform conſent, admiring her as the mother of their peace and joy." This is a noble and moſt beautiful deſcription of, or rather encomium upon law, in general: therefore we, who have the good fortune to live under the beſt of governments, and therefore enjoy the advantage of the beſt of laws, muſt have a truer taſte of it than any of the other inhabitants of the world, yet are ever diſcontented; which is certainly rebelling againſt Providence for his partiality towards us.

Nov. 28. A gentleman juſt arrived in town from Italy, tells a ſtory, that when he was at Rome, a prieſt, who had an audience of the Pope, was ſo confuſed and unacquainted with the ceremonial, that when he aroſe, he offered to kiſs the Holy Father's hand, but the Pope drew it back, and ſaid, with a ſmile, "that it was the cuſtom to kiſs the Pope's foot, and not his hand.

Mr. Townſend, 'tis ſaid, already heartily repents the raſhneſs of the act in refuſing the payment of the land-tax; for, on the one hand, he finds the Miniſtry are leading him ſuch an expenſive dance, that he ſhall be unable to pay the piper: on the other hand, he has the mortification to find himſelf unſupported and diſcountenanced by every body, even by thoſe who before egg'd him on to ſuch a fooliſh ſtep. This is an inſtance which ſhews how dangerous it is to be connected with, or put any truſt in, thoſe troubleſome and deceitful men, who arrogate to themſelves the names of Patriots.

The little runners of the Buckingham-Houſe Junto are endeavouring, wherever they can gain admittance, to excite compaſſion for the deplorable ſituation of the Royal mind, occaſioned by the marriage of the Duke of Cumberland, they ſay, "*The King is quite unhappy about it.*"—Will he be pleaſed to recollect how many perſons he has made unhappy ſince he came to the Throne? When he *feels* for his people they will *feel* for him.——It is a truth, as clear as any principle in Euclid, that the national honour has been given up by an ignominious convention with Spain; that the people of England are oppreſſed with taxes to ſupport a long and ſcandalous liſt of placemen and penſioners, and to corrupt a majority in the two Houſes of Parliament; and that they have been *robbed* of their DEAREST RIGHTS to gratify private reſentment.—Ceaſe, ye ſycophants, to chatter of Royal diſtreſs; that of the public is more important and much greater.

They write from Dunkirk, that upwards of thirty veſſels have ſailed out of that port ſince Auguſt laſt, laden with brandies, tea, and India goods, for Bergen in Norway, where the French have large warehouſes well ſtocked, for the ſupply of the ſmugglers on the Scotch coaſt.

Nov. 30. On Wedneſday night a maſquerade was held at a public-houſe in St. Giles's; the company conſiſted of lawyers clerks, hair-dreſſers, ſhoe-makers, taylors, and ſecond-hand gamblers; all choice ſpirits. The ladies were chiefly from the hundreds of Drury-lane. The characters exhibited were ſhepherds and ſhepherdeſſes, duſt-men, poets, chimney-ſweepers, &c. They danced till twelve, and ſat down to ſupper at one, when the glaſſes went merrily round; but all on a ſudden, the harmony of the company was deſtroyed by a diſpute between a noted hair-dreſſer and a notorious gambler, who from words proceeded to blows, till all the company were engaged, the tables overſet, and every thing turned into uproar and confuſion; at laſt, however, the war was put an end to by the coming in of conſtables, and watchmen, who carried the principal combatants to the Round-houſe, diſmiſſing the reſt with a promiſe of never being ſeen there more. This rout has been but lately eſtabliſhed, and was to have been held once a week, as a winter amuſement for the youth and young bucks of that part of the town.

Some Gentlemen being on a hunting-party a few days ago, were to dine together at Hemſtead, in Hertfordſhire, when, among other things provided for dinner, a dog was dreſſed, and impoſed on ſome of the company for a young fawn; ſeveral of the company eat very heartily of it, but after dinner it was diſcovered by one who had a hint of it; on which one of the company immediately cut the perſon acroſs the face who was the owner of the dog, and the affair is likely to produce ſome law-ſuits in Weſtminſter-hall.

Dec. 5. A letter from the Hague informs, that the Ruſſians have ſeized a large convoy, which were going to the Turkiſh army; this will greatly diſtreſs them, as they have been in want of it for ſome time paſt.

A correſpondent has ſent us the following conundrums for the entertainment of the public——

Quere 1. Why is Lord Holland like a hawk?

Anſwer. Becauſe it is almoſt impoſſible to recover whatever he gets into his clutches.

Q. 2. Why is Wilkes like a country painter's door?

A. Becauſe every one have bedaubed his character with the colours they principally deal in.

Q. 3. Why is Parſon Horne like a cameleon?

A. Becauſe he appears in all colours but *white*, according to the will and taſte of his directors and employers.

Q. 4. Why is Junius like ſteel?

A. Becauſe the more he is *rubbed*, the brighter is his poliſh; and in his colliſion with *groſſer* bodies, he emits ſparks of *genuine fire*.

Q. 5. Why is Sir Charles Frederick like a bruiſer?

A. Becauſe he has been *beaten black* and *blue* by his *betters*.

Q. 6. Why is 'Squire Morgan like a criminal at execution?

A. Becauſe his *neck* is already in the *nooſe*.

Q. 7. Why is our amiable Queen like Eſther of old?

A. Becauſe ſhe entreats the King to preſerve the people from the deſtruction of their enemies.

Q. 8. Why is the King like a magnet?

A. Becauſe he invariably governed the *Bute-ful North-Star*.

Q. 9. Why is Miller, the Printer, hated by the Miniſtry?

A. Becauſe he has expoſed their craft and infamy.

Dec. 10. A principal perſon in Adminiſtration, gave it as his opinion a few days ſince, that war was by no means likely to happen, in conſequence of the late affair at Carthagena. It is further ſaid, that Lord Gower and Lord Sandwich are the only perſons in Adminiſtration for adopting ſpirited meaſures, and demanding reſtitution for the inſult offered the Britiſh flag at Carthagena.

It is reported, that upwards of 1200 ton of cables have very lately been exported for the uſe of the Spaniſh navy, manufactured near Shadwell, and that 1000 tons more are contracted for.

Advices are received, that the Spaniards are very buſy in erecting ſome new fortifications at the Havannah. The ſame advices ſay, that they have filled their magazines with proviſions, and the arſenals with all ſorts of warlike ſtores.

Orders are given for two cutters to cruize between the coaſt of Jutland and Norway Point, in order to intercept the ſmuggling veſſels now at Gottenburg, waiting on an opportunity to run with their goods to the Eaſt coaſt of Scotland.

Dec. 12. By the Rachel, Cox, from Minorca, there is advice, that an Algerine row galley had taken the Friendſhip, Carter from Leghorn to London, and carried her into Algiers; and that Sir Peter Dennis had ſent a man of war to demand immediate reſtitution thereof.

However improbable it may ſeem, there is great talk, that Lord Clive will be appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, for which purpoſe, his Lordſhip is to be firſt created an Engliſh Peer.

We have authority to aſſure the public, that the Mogul has left Illiabad, his reſidence in a moſt private manner, and has actually joined the Mahrattoes, who are encamped, with a powerful army, in the environs of Delhi. Sujah Dowla pretends to diſapprove of this meaſure, but it is ſuppoſed, that he is in the ſecret. The French, who have 12,000 European Regulars, beſides diſciplined natives, at the Mauritius, are at the bottom of this conſpiracy. They were expected daily to land with a great force on the Malabar coaſt, and to take their route, by the permiſſion of the Mahrattoes, to Delhi, from whence, in the Emperor's Name, they will moſt certainly invade Bengal.

We hear by the moſt undoubted intelligence, that all hopes of a peace in the Eaſt of Europe are vaniſhed. The ignorance and haughtineſs of the Ottomans prevent it. They know not their own ſituation; and they will not acquieſce in equitable terms. The intrigues of France carry every thing in the Divan; and Auſtria is the dupe of the weak politics of Louis the Fifteenth.

We are aſſured that the Viceroyſhip of a certain kingdom goes a-begging. The flame of patriotiſm burns ſo bright there that all the miniſtry, and their tools, are afraid to face it.

Dec. 14. The accident L—d S—ff—k met with of thruſting his head through the front glaſs of his chariot has, we hear, been attended with ſuch diſagreeable conſequences, as at leaſt to diſqualify him for public appearance for ſometime.

An ancient regiſter, which may be depended on, gives the following very mortifying inſtance of the brevity of human life, of one hundred perſons who were born at the ſame time:

At the end of ſix years there remained only	64
At the end of 16 years - - - -	46
At the end of 26 years - - -	26
At the end of 36 years - - -	16
At the end of 46 years - - -	10
At the end of 56 years - - -	6
At the end of 66 years - - -	3
At the end of 76 years - - -	1

Dec. 19. The amazing number of infidelities in high life, ſays a correſpondent, will make it abſolutely impoſſible for the next race of our Noblemen even to gueſs at their extraction.

Dec. 21. Lord Townſend's ſituation in Ireland is truly deplorable; he is ſurrounded by enemies, condemned by his few friends, cenſured by Adminiſtration, and unable either to return with credit to England, or ſtay with honour in the ſeat of his government.

The ariſtocracy in Ireland, is not ſo entirely deſtroyed as the Miniſtry imagine on this ſide of the water, ſince the oppoſition to government has been chiefly ſpirited up by a few of the great families.

The Earl of Chatham, and Earl Temple, we hear, have abſolutely agreed to the terms propoſed to them.

Tranſlation of a letter from Civita Vecchia.

"Yeſterday a felucca arrived here from Corſica. I have only time by this poſt, to ſend you the following extraordinary intelligence: next week you ſhall receive intelligence ſtill more extraordinary, that will ſurprize you much:

"At Oletta, nine French ſoldiers, three weeks paſt, found an old peaſant, in appearance paſt ſeventy, in a cottage in this place much wounded, and in company with his two daughters, who anxiouſly attended the critical ſituation of his health: not doubting but he was wounded in a ſkirmiſh with the French troops, they compelled the eldeſt of the daughters to ſhoot the father when bound to a cheſtnut-tree, and afterwards murdered the two daughters.

"At Sangalino, three Corſican girls, about nine years of age, were yeſterday hanged up by their feet in the market-place, by order of a French Major, for having cried, *Viva il Coſtro Generale Illuſtriſſimo Signor Paulo.* Having hung an hour, by order of the officer, their throats were cut, and they were ſuffered to hang bleeding the reſt of the day.

"At Paſtorechia, a father and ſon being returned to this place, after the laſt ſkirmiſh with the French, and much wounded, a party of French ſoldiers immediately ſeized the father and ſon, and put them into chains. The next morning they compelled the father, before a multitude of Corſican peaſants, to fire at his ſon, aged 31 years, who was inſtantly ſhot through the body.

"At Crucciaci, a Corſican prieſt, worn out with age, and much wounded, was found by a French officer and his party near this town; they immediately cut off the old man's legs, plucked out his tongue by the roots, ſtuck his eyes full of pins, and filled his mouth with pebbles; leaving the mutilated body upon the road.

"At Veſcovato, a decrepid peaſant, with every mark of venerable old age, ſupported by his ſon, a youth of 20, paſſing through this town, were laſt week ſeized for ſpies; the old man blind, the ſon deaf and dumb. Theſe objects of univerſal charity were, by French penetration, inſtantly dubed ſpies. The unfortunate youth was beheaded, and his head placed in the hands of venerable old age, and who was immediately hung upon a tree.

"The French threaten there ſhall be an avenue formed with Corſican bodies, from Baſtia to Florenzo; nor is it to be doubted, for they have diſtributed two thouſand ſcalping knives among their troops, with a premium of twenty livres for every Corſican ſcalp. A brilliant proof of the politeneſs and humanity of the moſt refined nation in Europe, as the French ſtile themſelves, and who firſt taught the ſavage Americans the uſe of ſcalping knives; who taught barbarity to the moſt inhuman of ſavages!"

NEW-YORK, *March* 16.

On Monday laſt departed this life, after a ſhort illneſs, in the 70th year of his age, SIMON JOHNSON, Eſq; His integrity and abilities commanded the attention of his Fellow Citizens, at a period of life in which few are admitted to public Offices. When very young he was elected an Alderman, and executed that important truſt for many years, with great credit to himſelf and to the entire ſatisfaction of his conſtituents. His long acquaintance with the duty of Magiſtracy continued by his ſucceſſion to the place of Recorder of the city, gave him abundant opportunities to diſtinguiſh himſelf as a faithful Magiſtrate and an uſeful Member of Society.—He was honoured by the ſucceſsful ſuffrages of his conſtituents with a ſeat in Aſſembly: and his thorough acquaintance with the rights and intereſts of the Corporation, made his voluntary retreat from that body, a real public loſs.—In the exerciſe of his various public Offices, he acquired a knowledge of the laws of his country, that rendered his council as ſalutary as it was ready to the poor and needy.—Spotleſs in his private character, and in his domeſtic relations endearing,—he died extremely regretted by all who knew him.

The uncommon ſevere weather we have had here ſince Thurſday the 5th Inſt. attended with more ſnow than has been the Winter, has raiſed **Nut Wood** to £. 3 per cord; and **Oak** to 40*ſ.* and ſcarce any to be had for Money.

A few days ſince the eyes of Catharine Kyſon, of this city, aged 72 years, was couched by Doctor Stephen Little, of Portſmouth, New-Hampſhire, and inſtantly reſtored to ſight, which had been totally blind ſix years;—alſo, ſundry other operations has of late been performed by the Doctor, with equal ſucceſs in this and the adjacent towns.—We hear that his ſtay in this city will be about a month from this time.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 23.

By Capt. Pearſon, arrived at Annapolis from London, we are informed, that the Nelly, Hudſon, from Virginia, in going up the Thames, on the 23d of December, was run foul of by a coallier, which drove her anchors through her bows, whereby ſhe was obliged to run aſhore, with four feet water in her hold.—That the ——, Capt. Galbraith, from Virginia, arrived at Dover the 26th of December.—That the Bilboa, Capt. Power, from Marblehead to Bilboa, is totally loſt near Bilboa Bar; part of the cargo ſaved.—That the Lowther and Seahorſe, ———, from Virginia to Whitehaven, is ſtranded near Whitehaven.—And that Lord North had appointed —— Jones, Collector of the Cuſtoms for the port of Briſtol.

On Monday the 16th inſt. came on the election of Repreſentatives for the city of Burlington. The poll cloſed at five o'clock the next day, when **Thomas Polgreen Hewlings**, and **James Kinsey**, Eſqrs. were duly elected Repreſentatives of this city.——On Wedneſday, **Henry Paxson**, Eſq; who had been *prevailed upon* to offer himſelf as a Candidate once more, was choſen with **Anthony Sykes** for the county.

Since our laſt, we have the pleaſure of informing the public, that large contributions of victuals, bedclothes, wearing-apparel, and wood, have been ſent to the priſoners, confined in our goal. The members of St. Patrick's Society, we hear, raiſed between thirty and forty pounds at their annual meeting on Tueſday laſt, for their relief; and laſt evening, after a charity ſermon preached by the Rev. Mr. **Stringer**, from 2 Corin. viii. 9, near thirty pounds were collected for them in St. Paul's Church. Such acts of humanity and piety, are more than ſufficient to obviate any reflections, that might be made upon the inhabitants of this city, and are proofs, that the ſufferings of thoſe individuals mentioned in our laſt paper, aroſe entirely from the public being unacquainted with them.

On Tueſday laſt, **Mr. THOMAS FISHER** was married to **Miss SALLY LOGAN.**

On Saturday morning laſt, departed this life in the 59th year of her age, **Mrs. FLEESON**, the amiable and virtuous Conſort of Mr. **Plunket Fleeson**; and yeſterday afternoon her remains were interred in St. Paul's Church-Yard, attended by a large and reſpectable number of the inhabitants of this city.

The brig Rachel, Capt. Simmons; the brig Induſtry, Capt. Keith; and the brig Carpenter, Capt. Williams, from this port, are arrived at Liſbon.

Capt. Johnſton, from St. Chriſtophers, on the 13th inſt. 13 leagues off our Capes, ſpoke the ſchooner Chance, Capt. Greenaway, from this port for Montſerrat, out 1 day, all well.

Capt. Johnſton was informed, that the Captain of a veſſel had arrived at St. Euſtatia, who made affidavit, that there were 1500 Britiſh ſubjects at Porto Rico, kept in cloſe confinement and treated like ſlaves, under various pretences, by the cruel and ſupercilious Spaniards!

Capt. Robertſon, from Liſbon, on the 29th ult. in lat. 32 : 10, long. 69 : 52, ſpoke the ſhip Walworth, Capt. Hunter, from Glaſgow for Norfolk, 7 weeks out: On the 1ſt inſt. in lat. 32 : 11, long. 69 : 30, ſpoke a ſloop from North-Carolina for Antigua, 3 days out; and on the 8th, in lat. 37 : 29, long. 71 : 30, ſpoke the ſnow Fortune, Capt. Cromiſhield, from Salem for North-Carolina, 14 days out, all well.

The following Acts have been paſſed into Laws by the Aſſembly of the Province of Pennſylvania, (with the approbation of his Honour the Governor) who, cloſed the Seſſion on Saturday laſt, and adjourned to the 18th of May next.

An Act for veſting a certain tract of 450 acres of land, ſituate in Frederick townſhip, in the county of Philadelphia, commonly called the Perkioming Copper-Mine Tract, in truſtees, to be ſold, and for the other purpoſes therein mentioned.

An Act for the ſale of goods diſtrained for rent, and to ſecure ſuch goods to the perſons diſtraining the ſame, for the better ſecurity of rents, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned.

An Act to prevent frauds and abuſes in the manufacturing of leather.

An Act for the ſupport of the Government of this province, making the exciſe on wine, rum, brandy and other ſpirits more equal, and preventing frauds in the collecting and paying the ſaid exciſe.

An Act to enable the owners of the lands called the Pigeon Swamp, in the townſhip of Briſtol, in the county of Bucks, to dig, maintain and keep open a ditch through the ſaid Swamp, and to raiſe money to defray the expence thereof.

An Act for opening, and better amending and keeping in repair, the public roads and highways within this province.

An Act for rendering Juſtices of the Peace more ſafe in the Execution of their Office, and for indemnifying Conſtables, and others, acting in obedience to their warrants.

An Act for regulating the Chimney Sweepers, within the city of Philadelphia, the diſtrict of Southwark, and the townſhip of the Northern Liberties.

An Act for the relief of William Faries, John Gillard, Charles Hicks, and John Reynolds, languiſhing priſoners in the goal of Philadelphia; and William Bennet, and Felix M'Cowan, languiſhing priſoners in the goal of York County, with reſpect to the impriſonment of their perſons.

An Act for confirming the eſtates of John Pawling, Joſeph Pawling, Abraham Sahler, Peter Reimes, Bernard Kepler, and Andrew Heiſer in and to certain lands in the county of Philadelphia.

An Act for confirming the eſtate of Adam Simon Kuhn, in, and to a certain lot of ground, with the buildings thereon, in the borough of Lancaſter, one of the title deeds whereof is loſt.

An Act for erecting a part of the counties of Lancaſter, Cumberland, Berks, Northampton and Bedford into a ſeparate county.

An Act to enable the owners and poſſeſſors of a certain tract of meadow-land, ſituate in the borough of Cheſter, in the county of Cheſter, to keep their dams, banks, ſluices and floodgates in repair.

An Act to diſſolve the marriage of George Keehmle, of the city of Philadelphia, barber, with Elizabeth his wife, late Elizabeth Miller, and to enable him to marry again.

An Act to enable William Hembell, of the city of Philadelphia, taylor, to hold lands, and to inveſt him with the privileges of a natural born ſubject of this province.

An Act for confirming the eſtate of Samuel Phipps, in and to certain lands in the townſhip of Goſhen, in the county of Cheſter.

An Act for raiſing a fund to pay the damages done by dogs within the city and county of Philadelphia, and the county of Bucks.

An Act to enable the Commiſſioners therein named to ſettle the accounts of the managers of a certain lottery ſet up and drawn at Newtown, in the county of Bucks, *&c.*

An Act for granting to his Majeſty the ſum of four thouſand pounds for the purpoſes therein mentioned.

An Act for the recovery of divers ſums of money from the perſons therein named.

An Act for the relief of ſuch perſons as conſcientiouſly ſcruple the taking of an oath in the common form.

An Act for the ſafe keeping, and preſerving the records and other public papers of the county of Bucks.

A ſupplement to the Act entitled, "An Act for the advancement, of Juſtice, and more certain Adminiſtration thereof.

An Act for the relief of Richard Stevens, with reſpect to the impriſonment of his perſon.

An Act for the explaining and better aſcertaining the boundary line of the county af Bedford.

An Act to regulate the aſſize of bread, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned.

A ſupplement to the Act, entitled, "An Act againſt adultery and fornication.

An Act for the more eaſy recovery of legacies.

An Act for preventing frauds and perjuries.

Custom-House, *Philadelphia*, Inward Entries.

Sloop Peggy,	S. Hinkley,	Boſton,
Sloop Suckey,	J. Barzey,	North-Carolina,
Schooner Harris,	J. Clarke,	Dominica,
Snow Dickenſon,	J. Johnſton,	Liverpool.
	OUTWARDS.	
Brig Dolphin,	T. Candell,	Liſbon,
Sloop Molly,	V. Wightman,	Rhode-Iſland,
Sloop Royal Geor.	J. Lockhart,	Penſacola,
Schooner Polly,	T. Wodberry,	Salem, N. E.
Schooner Dolphin,	A. Mansfield,	Salem, N. E.
Sloop P. & Plenty,	J. Anthony,	Rhode-Iſland,
Sch. Auguſtine P.	W. Harris,	Georgia,
Schooner George,	J. Scot,	Maryland,
Brig Mermaid,	J. Doubleday,	Boſton,
Sloop Peggy,	S. Hinckley,	Boſton,
Brig Peggy,	P. Brown,	Barbados.
	CLEARED.	
Snow New Molly,	W. Kerlin,	Liſbon,
Brig Becky,	J. Harper,	Antigua,
Schoon. William,	N. Lampſon,	Boſton,
Brig Charleſtown P.	S. Wright,	South-Carolina,
Brig Friendſhip,	J. Blewer,	South-Carolina,
Ship King of Port.	R. Bulkley,	Liſbon,
Sl. Bonaventure.	J. Waterman,	Nantucket,
Schooner Phænix,	J. Beard,	Nantucket,
Schooner Lydia,	J. Crocker,	North-Carolina,
Brig Dove,	W. Allen,	Barbados.

We hear from undoubted authority, that the great lottery for the New-York and Newcaſtle Preſbyterian Churches, poſitively begins drawing at the town of Newcaſtle this day.

⁂ The piece ſigned A. P. will be inſerted in our next.

To the Printer *of the* Pennsylvania Packet.

SIR,

THE ready and voluntary contributions made for the relief of the wretched ſufferers in the goal of this county, (ſo ſoon as their ſituation was known) ſhew at once the humanity and benevolence of the inhabitants of this city; and, I am informed, that the Gentlemen who were appointed by ſome of the inhabitants to ſolicit donations on this occaſion, have declared, that they could have collected above three hundred pounds, and actually did refuſe a number of contributions. Though I highly applaud the virtuous liberality ſhewn on this occaſion, yet I can by no means approve of ſuch a method of raiſing money; for, as this expence is a neceſſary contingent of government, there can no juſt reaſon be aſſigned why our Legiſlature have not long ago made a proviſion for it.

The donations to diſtreſſed individuals is already a heavy tax, which falls only on the humane, and thoſe poſſeſſed of feeling hearts, How hard then muſt it be on them, who cannot withhold their bread from the hungry, if they alone muſt ſupport this heavy charge of government?

Z.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

THIS day, the 23d Inſt. preciſely at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and again at ſix o'clock in the evening, the Subſcriber, intends to deliver his **Second Lecture** on Pneumaticks, or the ſcience of the Air, at the Philoſophical Society's Hall in Second-ſtreet. In this Courſe will be exhibited a variety of curious and entertaining experiments, on an Air-Pump, of an entire new conſtruction, lately invented by him.

From the ſimplicity and ſmall expence of this Air-pump, and its being ſo contrived as to act as a condenſer by turning a cock, he has reaſon to believe it will meet with general approbation; and therefore informs his friends and the public, that he can ſupply them with ſuch upon very reaſonable terms.

C. COLLES.

†‡† Tickets for the Courſe, at 5 *s.* each, to be had of the Printer hereof, of Meſſrs. Hall and Sellers Printers, and of ſaid Colles in Grey's-alley, near Dr. Thomas Bond's in Second-Street.

N. B. The ſaid **Colles**, if thereto encouraged, propoſes to deliver a Courſe, conſiſting of at leaſt three Lectures, upon the Practice, as well as Theory of Hydroſtatics and Hydraulics. In theſe Lectures, will be explained the gravity, preſſure and motion of fluids, with their action upon different machines, as wind and water mills, various kinds of pumps, the centrifugal and ſteam engines, and other machines for raiſing water for different purpoſes, by different powers, to the greateſt advantage: And, as ſaid **Colles** has been engaged, as principal director, in ſome **Inland Navigations** and other works of that nature, and made theſe branches his particular ſtudy. He alſo intends to explain the principal parts of Hydraulic Architecture, as canals, locks, aqueducts, &c. The whole to be elucidated by working models of ſeveral engines, and more immediately adapted to point out the defects and improvements of theſe works, and for the conſideration of the artificers concerned therein.——Beſide the apparatus commonly exhibited at Hydroſtatical Lectures, the following will be ſhewn, *viz.*

The ſteam engine,
The centrifugal engine,
Model of a wind-mill with different kinds of ſails,
Model of an overſhot and underſhot water-mill,
Model of a piece of canal, with locks, aqueducts, and other appendages belonging to inland navigations.

As the preparation of a ſufficient apparatus to exhibit theſe lectures to advantage, will be attended with great expence, the ſaid **Colles** expects, on this occaſion, a particular encouragement of his friends and the public, by taking off at leaſt 100 tickets, at One Dollar each; and as ſoon as ſo many tickets are diſpoſed of, he will prepare the apparatus with all poſſible ſpeed.

WARRANTED BOULTING CLOTHS,

A Large Aſſortment of Fine, Superfine, Middling and Coarſe, the beſt in kind, ſuitable to every branch of that buſineſs, and ſold as low as any in this city, by **ISAAC MELCHER**, in Second-ſtreet, about mid-way between Arch and Race ſtreets, **Philadelphia**, where Millers and others may depend always on being ſupplied with the beſt of Cloths on the loweſt terms, wholeſale and retail.

N. B. A conſiderable abatement will be made to thoſe who take a quantity.

A VENDUE

For the public Sale of all kinds of **MERCHANDIZE**, is kept every week on Friday (and often on Saturday)

By **WILLIAM SITGREAVES**,

At his Vendue-ſtore, the upper end of Second-ſtreet,

THOSE who pleaſe to favour him with the ſale of any Goods which they have to diſpoſe of in that way, may depend on his beſt endeavours to pleaſe them.

There has been lately put into his care by ſeveral people, a large, freſh and neat aſſortment of Eaſt India and European Goods, among which are, a parcel of Woollens, ſuitable to the ſeaſon, with particular directions to ſell them very cheap for Caſh, at his Store in Market-ſtreet, oppoſite to the ſign of the Indian King, where he receives Goods to ſell at Vendue.

He has for ſale a valuable piece of banked Marſh, containing about 25 acres on Oldman's Creek.

Alſo, a good Plantation on Little Egg Harbour, (lately the property of Jeremiah Steelman) near one half of which is very good Meadow Ground, the other upland part is well dunged, and has on it a new two ſtory Houſe, Barn, *&c.*

Likewiſe, about 20 Acres of Land, within three miles of Philadelphia, on the Wiſſehicken road, 16 acres of which is wood-land.

⁂ The purchaſer of any of the above tracts of land, on giving good ſecurity, may have money to improve or ſtock them, and ſeveral years credit.

RICHARD AND THOMAS REDMAN,

TIN-PLATE WORKERS,

In Market-ſtreet, near Second-ſtreet; or in Strawberry-Alley, near Cheſtnut-ſtreet, PHILADELPHIA;

TAKE this method to inform the Public and their Friends, that they ſell all ſorts of TIN-WARE, made in the neateſt and beſt manner, *viz.* Tin, horn and glaſs lanthorns; poop lanthorns for ſhips, halls, and every other kind, according to directions; ſtreet lamps, plain, painted, japanned, and planiſhed tin-ware of all kinds. Likewiſe ſell all kinds of the beſt London pewter and hard metal, braſs and iron wire, on the loweſt terms; where all merchants in the city or country, maſters of veſſels, and other orders, ſhall be carefully complied with, at the moſt reaſonable rates, either wholeſale or retail, with care and diſpatch.

N. B. They alſo give the beſt price for old pewter, lead, copper, and braſs.

THOMAS MORGAN,

WATCH AND CLOCKMAKER,

LATE OF PHILADELPHIA,
AT THE SIGN OF THE ARCH DIAL,
IN GAY-STREET, BALTIMORE,

TAKES this method to acquaint the public, that he has employed two Journeymen from London, who were regularly taught the art and myſtery of Watch and Clock making; where he intends carrying on the buſineſs in all its extenſive branches. Likewiſe, intends repairing and cleaning repeating, horizontal, muſical, quarterly and plain watches and clocks, after the beſt and neateſt manner; and further, propoſes to engage his performance for one year, provided the owners do not abuſe the ſame, nor apply to unſkilful hands, where many good watches are greatly abuſed for want of experience.

N. B. Any Gentleman may, by applying, have new Watches and Clocks made after the neateſt and beſt conſtruction; and he moſt gratefully acknowledges the many favours he has received from the Public, and hopes for a continuance of them, as he will make it his conſtant ſtudy to merit their eſteem.

†‡† The ſaid T. MORGAN intends working at the ſame rates and prices as done at Philadelphia.

Imported in the laſt veſſels from London and Briſtol, and to be ſold on very low terms, wholeſale and retail, by

JONATHAN ZANE, AND SONS,

AT THE LARGE HAND-SAW,

In Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut ſtreets, and two doors below Black-Horſe-Alley, Philadelphia,

A Large and general aſſortment of Ironmongery, Cutlery, Joiners Braſs-ware, Saddlery, &c. Alſo, powder, ſhot and bar-lead, ground redwood, allum, madder, copperas, logwood, fuſtick, Braziletta, red and white lead, Spaniſh brown, Venetian red, yellow and ſpruce ochres, verdigreaſe, vermilion, Pruſſian blue, lampblack, chalk, Spaniſh whiting, linſeed oil, camphor, mace, cloves, nutmegs, cinnamon, hair ſieves, riddles, ſlates and pencils, writing-paper, red and black ſealing-wax, quills, Dilworth's ſpelling books, wool, cotton and tow cards, wool combs, flax and hemp hackles, fullers jack and ſtock cards and preſs papers, 11 by 9, 10 by 8 and 9 by 7 window glaſs, bend leather ſoles, glew, a few bolts of the beſt Ticklenburghs, boxes of tin, plates, pewter plates, diſhes and ſpoons, gold ſcales and weights, pins in packets, ink-powder, American red clover and green graſs ſeeds, ſurveyors chains, &c. &c.

N. B. Ready money for red and white clover and Timothy ſeeds.

He only, who thoroughly underſtands the nature of the diſeaſe, knows truly what medicine it requires.

HUXHAM.

DR. THOMAS ANDERTON,

IS now altering, and fitting up in the beſt and moſt convenient manner, his large commodious houſe, next door to his flint-glaſs ſtore, oppoſite the lower end of the Jerſey market, Philadelphia, for a private reception and cure of Venereal Patients. He need not ſuggeſt to the public the uſefulneſs of ſuch an undertaking, only obſerve to thoſe, who may countenance and encourage his projection, will meet with a ſound and laſting cure: Secrecy may be depended on, and every ſuitable accommodation to render their ſhort ſtay agreeable.

Advice, and chirurgical aſſiſtance, gratis, every day, from ten in the morning till two, and from four in the afternoon, till nine at night.

DR. SANXAY's MEDICINES.

The firſt ever offered the world, that will effectually and radically cure every ſymptom of the venereal diſeaſe, without pain, or ſickneſs, or any confinement whatever. Salivation is wholly by them rendered unneceſſary, and they will undoubtedly cure when that fails. They are taken by the moſt delicate of both ſexes, at all ſeaſons of the year, and by fiſhermen in water, without any hurt to the conſtitution; for they improve and invigorate the whole nervous ſyſtem.

Gleets and ſeminal weakneſſes, in both ſexes, impotency, fiſtulas, and obſtructions in the urinary paſſage, cured on moderate terms.

At the ſame place may be had, the following genuine and truly prepared Medicines:—Turlington's balſam of life, or the true American balſam; Daffy's elixir, Stoughton's bitters; Anderſon's Scotch pills; Baron Van Swieten's worm plumbs, for grown perſons or children; *Pro bono publico*, a cure for the piles; Dr. Stork's tincture for the toothach; a fine water for ſore eyes; itch oitment.

†‡† Any of the above Medicines are to be had of William Dibbley, poſt-rider to Annapolis and Virginia.

Cecil county, Maryland, March 9th, 1772.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

THERE was ſtolen from the Subſcriber, living at the head of Elk, by a certain THOMAS RING, a BLACK HORSE, about 15 hands high, has a long mane and tail, a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, is a natural pacer, and has a ſwelled noſe from his eyes to his mouth. Said fellow is about 35 years of age, five feet eight inches high, of a dark complexion, has ſhort curled hair, and had on a light coloured ſurtout. Whoever ſecures the above-mentioned thief and horſe, ſhall have the above reward; or for the Horſe Thirty Shillings, and reaſonable charges, by applying to

THOMAS BIDDLE.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RUN AWAY on the 8th inſtant, from the Subſcriber, living in Birmingham, Cheſter county, an Iriſh ſervant man, named JOHN REED, a thick well ſet fellow, about five feet nine inches high, ſtoops as he walks, and has black curled hair. Had on and took with him, an old pair of leather breeches; two white flannel jackets, the one with ſleeves and the other without; a good coat, very woolly, with the cape of a rediſh colour; an old hat; an old pair of ſhoes with ſtrings, *&c.* and a good pair of ſtockings. Likewiſe, took with him a large Bible with his name in it, half a cheeſe and a loaf of bread. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, if taken in this county, and Three Pounds if taken out of it, with reaſonable charges paid by

JOSEPH DILWORTH.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RUN AWAY on the 5th of March inſt. from the Subſcriber, living in Tinicum townſhip, Bucks county, an Iriſh ſervant man, named JAMES M'CANN, who came in laſt ſummer, and pretends to be a weaver; he is nineteen years of age, about five feet ſeven inches high, and has light coloured buſhy hair. Had on when he went away, a dark brown fly-coat, with flat white metal buttons; a thickſet jacket with metal buttons, tore at the button-holes; an old pair of black everlaſting breeches, pretty much broke; a pair of woollen ſtockings white at the tops, a pair of half-ſoled ſhoes; a half worn felt hat, and a tow ſhirt with a linen collar to it. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid ſervant in any of his Majeſty's goals, or brings him home, ſhall receive the above reward paid by

ANDREW WILLSON.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors of JOHN EGAN, Taylor, late of this city, to render their accounts properly atteſted to the Subſcribers, on or before the firſt day of May next, when a dividend will be made of his effects; and thoſe who do not comply by that time, will be excluded the benefit thereof.

ALEX. BARTRAM, }
WILLIAM SMITH, } Aſſignees.

General Poſt-Office, New-York, Nov. 1. 1771.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on account of the new regulation of the poſt from Canada, which is to arrive every Tueſday evening at this office; and the weekly poſt from the eaſtward and ſouthward, arriving every Wedneſday; the mail going from hence by the Packets, will for the future, be cloſed at twelve o'clock at night, on the firſt Wedneſday in every month (being the ſame time it cloſes at the General Poſt-Office in London, for America) and a Packet diſpatched therewith the next day, for Falmouth.

By command of the Deputy Poſt Maſter General,
ALEXANDER COLDEN, Sec'ry.

WILLIAM BARRELL,

HAS FOR SALE,

At his STORE in SECOND-STREET, between WALNUT and CHESNUT STREETS,

A VERY LARGE and GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

EUROPEAN, INDIA, AND HARD-WARE GOODS,

SUITABLE TO THE SEASON;
Among which are,

A Great quantity of linen, cotton, and cotton and linen Mancheſter checks, and Iriſh linens of all widths, properly aſſorted, from 1 *s.* 6 *d.* to 7 *s.* 6 *d.* *per* yard. Alſo, a neat aſſortment of Blue and White INDIA CHINA; black pepper, nutmegs, mace, cloves and cinnamon; powder, ſhot, ſmall bar and ſheet lead, Engliſh and German ſteel, and beſt *London made* 4 *d.* 6 *d.* 8 *d.* 10 *d.* and 20 *d.* nails; *all which* he is determined to diſpoſe of exceeding cheap, for caſh or the uſual credit, by WHOLESALE and RETAIL. He has likewiſe a ſmall quantity of Engliſh loaf ſugar, and a few hogſheads and barrels of good *Antigua* ſugars, which he will ſell low.

A VENDUE

For the Sale of MERCHANDIZE, is continued every Thurſday, at

FOOTMAN AND JEYES's VENDUE-STORE,

At the Corner of VINE and SECOND STREETS.

WILLIAM EVIT
PRINTER,

At the SIGN of the BIBLE-IN-HEAR
STRAWBERRY-ALLEY,
PERFORMS
PRINTIN
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,
With the utmoſt CARE and EXPEDITIO

N. B. Said EVITT prints Advertiſements, &c. at hours notice, as uſual, and will be much oblig any that will pleaſe to favour him with their cuſto

---

JAMES CUNNIN

AT THE SIGN OF THE SPINNING WHE
In Market-ſtreet, within one door of Third-ſtreet,
oppoſite the Meal-Market,

HAS opened a Large and Freſh Aſſortme GOODS, which he is determined to ſe wholeſale or retail, on the loweſt terms.

N. B. He moſt gratefully acknowledges the man vours he has received from the public, and hopes continuance of them, as he will ever make it his con ſtudy to merit their eſteem.

PHILIP WILSO

Has removed his STORE to Water-ſtreet, between Ch nut-ſtreet and the Crooked Billet Alley, adjoi Mr. Thomas Pryor's, where he has for ſale, *viz.*

BOOK and jacconit muſlins,
Bordered muſlin handkerchiefs,
Humhums,
Cambricks and clear lawns,
Iriſh linens,
Dowlas,
Brown and white Iriſh and Ruſſia ſheetings,
Ruſſia drilling,
Curbed Ruſſia towelling,
Huckabacks,
Ruſſia and clouting diaper,
Diaper and damaſk table-cloths,
Oznabrigs,
Whitened heſſens,
Cottons and calicoes,
Furniture chintzes,
Nankeens,
Checks and ticks,
Bed-bunts,
Thickſets and pillows,
Jeans and jeanets,
Figured dimmothy,
Mozeens and wiltons,
Sagathies and laſtings,
Pluſh,
Collar velvets,
Camblets and camblettees,
SilkPruſſianMecklenburgs,
Tammies and durants,
Calimancoes,
Flannels and ſtrouds,
Broad and foreſt cloths,
Halfthicks,
Buckram and canvaſs,
Cotton, romal and c handkerchiefs,
Worſted and ſilk bree pieces,
Thread and cotton ho
Peelongs and modes,
Half-yard and ell-wide ſians,
Taffeties and ribbons,
Ferrets and ſilk laces,
Silk and worſted knee ters,
Mohairs and buttons,
Sewing ſilk,
Coloured thread,
Coarſe tapes,
Bed-lace and gartering,
Mens' gloves,
Fans and wax necklaces,
Chip hats,
Ivory and horn combs,
Pins and writing-paper,
Snuff-boxes,
Knives and razors,
Sciſſars and ſhoebuckles,
Gun-powder and ſhot,
Cinnamon,
London ſnuff,
Wool and cotton cards,
Braſs kettles,
Scythes,
Straw and hay knives,
Pipes and 6 *d.* nails,
And a very neat left han ed fowling piece.

Which articles he will ſell at prime coſt for caſh, any perſon who will take an aſſortment or quanti thereof.

PROPOSALS

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION
THE
GENUINE WORKS,
OF
M. DE VOLTAIR
TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH,
WITH
NOTES, HISTORICAL and CRITICAL
BY T. SMOLLETT, M. D.
T. FRANKLIN, M. A. and OTHERS.
IN TWENTY-FOUR VOLUMES

CONDITIONS.

I. THAT this Work will be neatly printed in twenty-four volumes, 12mo, on a new type, caſt for the purpoſe, and on fine paper.

II. THE price to Subſcribers to be 7*l.* 10*s.* Pennſylvania currency, neatly bound and double-letrered.

III. THE Subſcribers names to be printed.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-ſtreet.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE reputation which the celebrated Monſ. de VOLTAIRE hath ſo deſervedly acquired amongſt the Literati, rendered a tranſlation of his works into our language an object of general deſire. It was undertaken in England by Dr. SMOLLETT, Dr. FRANKLIN, and ſome other Gentlemen. The Public were not diſappointed in their expectations from ſuch tranſlators: The work breathes all the ſpirit of its author; and might very well paſs for original, were the French loſt.

The Engliſh edition ſells for 6 *l.* ſterling, an expence not proportioned to the general circumſtances of this country; therefore a republication is undertaken from the London copy, which ſhall be moſt accurately finiſhed; and as it can be afforded at this very reaſonable price, vaſtly inferior to an Engliſh edition, it is hoped that a liberal encouragement will not be wanting from the generous public, towards carrying into execution one of the moſt truly elegant works in the Britiſh language.

†§† As the work ſhall be delivered in the courſe of the preſent year, Gentlemen are deſired to be expeditious in ſending their names to JOHN DUNLAP.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the NEWEST PRINTING-OFFICE, in MARKET-STREET, where
Subſcriptions at TEN SHILLINGS *per Annum*, Advertiſements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper.

S U P P L E M E N T
TO THE
PENNSYLVANIA PACKET,
AND
GENERAL ADVERTISER. No. 22.

REFLECTIONS ON CELIBACY AND MARRIAGE.

THERE have, in all times, been advocates for and againſt the conjugal ſtate. The latter inſiſt much on the levity of womens' tempers; their fondneſs of dreſs and ſhow; their extravagance; their inconſtancy; but chiefly upon the number of unhappy marriages. To illuſtrate all this, many poets, hiſtorians, and moral writers are quoted, living examples are alluded to, and even the authority of ſacred writ is adduced in ſupplement; 'A man of a thouſand, ſays Solomon, have I found, but a woman of a thouſand have I not found.'

The partizans, in favour of marriage, obſerve, on the other ſide, that general cenſures hurt no-body; and that it is juſtly deemed illiberal and abſurd, to involve a whole in the guilt and miſcarriages of a part. They admit that there are women of very unamiable characters, ſuch as no man of ſenſe, or common prudence, would chooſe to be connected with; but deny, that levity of temper, fondneſs of dreſs and ſhow, extravagance, inconſtancy, or any other vices or foibles, are peculiar and conſtitutional to the the female ſex; which indeed is contrary to fact and experience, becauſe the hiſtory of former times, and daily obſervation fully evince, that in all their vices and foibles the women have not only been rivalled, but even outdone by the men.

As to the number of unhappy marriages, they alledge, that marriage is a mutual contract between two imperfect beings, liable to many human frailties, and, in ſome degree, ſubjected to the elements that ſurround them; that, therefore, it is nothing wonderful, if in a connection ſo cloſe and intimate ſome occaſional inconvenieneies ſhould ariſe. That we are apt to judge raſhly of the happineſs or unhappineſs of other peoples' ſtate, and that it is highly probable many people enjoy in the conjugal ſtate, even when the world, and perhaps themſelves, think the yoke heavy, a greater ſhare of happineſs than either of the parties would have taſted in the ſingle ſtate. That at any rate, with no ſort of propriety, the generality of unhappy marriages can be put to the womens' account, as, in many caſes, they are obviouſly and juſtly chargeable upon the men; while, in others, it is ſcarce poſſible for a diſintereſted third party to know which to blame moſt, the man or the woman. That there are commonly faults on both ſides; and that much of domeſtic happineſs depend upon ſtrict attention to the import of two little words, BEAR and FORBEAR.

Add to this, the natural attachment of the ſexes to one another; the mutual complacency they feel in each other's company; and the happy influence the company and converſation of the Ladies upon the minds and manners of men, all arguments ſufficiently evincing that man and woman were really made for one another; that the wiſe Creator, as he had formed them for one another, ſo he had endued them with the neceſſary qualities for making their union happy and agreeable; that there is a perfect contraſt in their exterior and interior endowments, and that from this contraſt their moſt exquiſite pleaſures ariſe: That to the one he has given a ſtrong and robuſt conſtitution, equal to the greateſt fatigue; and a ſtrength and vigour of mind ſuperior to danger and death. To the other a more delicate frame; perſons elegant, graceful, and lovely; endued with a thouſand graces for which we have no name; and minds ſuſceptible of the moſt tender impreſſions. That in man, virtue is inferred but from conduct and action; in woman it is viſible in the ſweetneſs and modeſty of her exterior; that in the one it is lovely, in the other irreſiſtible.

They further urge, as a more convincing argument in favour of the conjugal ſtate, that in all ages, upon the diſſolution of the marriage contract by death, by far the greater number, both of men and women, have choſen to renew it. That it is natural to ſuppoſe, that they who had been happily married, would, in this caſe, find a great blank in their enjoyments; and, therefore, would endeavour to make up for the loſs of one good woman, by becoming poſſeſſed of another: But that it ſhocked common ſenſe to ſuppoſe, that men and women, generally unhappy in the conjugal ſtate, would as generally come voluntary, for a ſecond or third time, under the ſame yoke of bondage. And indeed, were not mens' principles corrupted, and their prejudices ſtrengthened by bad habits, they would as naturally fly to the marriage ſtate for happineſs, as the branch adheres to the tree that ſupports it. From the neglect of one's duty, to the contempt of the rule which enjoins it, is a very natural tranſition: Men of debauched lives, and looſe principles, firſt neglected marriage, and then reviled it.

Had the law of marriage only been adopted where Judaiſm or Chriſtianity prevailed, what advantages would not infidels and libertines have drawn from that circumſtance? But they know, and muſt acknowledge that the caſe is quite otherwiſe: We find marriage an univerſal rite, which has prevailed in all ages, and in all countries; very different in mode, but in deſign and eſſence every where the ſame. Wherever virtue and ſimplicity of manners have prevailed, marriage has been in repute; as theſe have declined, men have gradually ſhaken of its ſalutary reſtraints. While our anceſtors were uncorrupted by luxury and diſſipation, their ſons were healthy and brave, their daughters amiable and virtuous: Marriage was then eſteemed honourable, concubinage diſgraceful. Experience ſhews, that education and example have great influence in forming the minds and manners of men and women. Theſe, it muſt be owned, have had their natural effect, and the times are ſadly changed. The happy talent of being content with the little that nature really wants, is now rarely to be met with.—Ambition craves, fraud and oppreſſion ſupply, and luxury conſumes. Vice and folly, like a deluge, bear all before them; piety is fled, and virtue droops the head. If bad example can operate, if want of principle can inflame, no wonder if all ranks are corrupted; no wonder if honour, and duty, and gratitude, have no place in minds, by education and bad example totally perverted.

In all ranks, however, may be found men and women of ſtrict probity and virtue, who have had the happineſs of a ſober education, and decent example; and who are, conſequently, in a good degree, qualified for diſcharging the reſpective duties of life with credit and applauſe. Would people of virtue and principle, of both ſexes, deſpiſing every other conſideration, make it a rule to form connexions among theſe only, matters would quickly take a different turn among us; then would the friends of virtue and religion be known and reſpected; then would the honour and peace of families be ſecure. The rains of adverſity might deſcend, the winds of temptation might blow, the floods of bad example might beat againſt a family thus founded upon principle, but it would ſtand, being built upon a rock. On the other hand, if both ſexes, in the great and important concern of ſettling in the world, will ſuffer themſelves to be chiefly influenced by mean and mercenary motives, the conſequences muſt often be fatal to their own peace, and to the intereſts of ſociety.

One of the capital reaſons that ſo many marriages are unhappy is, that the contracting parties fondly lay their account with an exemption from every thing diſagreeable; an exemption which no human being is entitled to look for in this world; where every ſtate of life has its own peculiar inconveniencies. To have fewer of theſe than any other, or to have them counterbalanced with greater ſatisfactions, is ſufficient to give marriage the preference in a conſidering mind. To bear with the frailties, to ſhare in the eventual diſtreſſes, of a woman of virtue, has ſo much of duty and gratitude in it, that, however painful, it can never be inſupportable to a good mind. How agreeable muſt it be to ſhare in all her pleaſures, to contribute to her happineſs, to rejoice in every thing propitious that happens to her! A man has the happineſs to know that there is one perſon in the world to whom his concerns are very dear—One, with whom he can have no reſerves—One who in ſickneſs or in health, in affluence or in poverty, will ſtick by him cloſer than a brother, alleviate his diſtreſſes, and give a reliſh to his joys. In one word, we may cheerfully ſubſcribe to Mr. Dryden's opinion, that

> Our grandſire Adam, ere of Eve poſſeſſ'd,
> Though ev'n in Paradiſe, remain'd unbleſſ'd.

Marriage, the conſtant jeſt of half-wits and libertines, has but ſhared the ſame fate with religion itſelf. No wonder if thoſe free-ſpirits who have ſhaken of their reverence for their God, expreſs none for an inſtitution ſacred to decency and virtue. Their jeers, however, the friends of virtue and order may well bear, as they know that the wiſeſt and beſt men of all ages and nations, have looked upon the conjugal ſtate as the ſtrongeſt fence of property, without which ſucceſſion would be precarious, relation unknown, and ſociety a rope of ſand. What is there ſo deſirable in celibacy, that for its pleaſures, ſo many ſhould renounce a ſtate thus honoured with the approbation of mankind? How ſtrong muſt the allurements be which can tempt men, practically, to ſay, in direct oppoſition, to the deciſion of Supreme Wiſdom, that 'it is good for man to be alone?'

But to wave the benefit of every argument from morality and religion, is the life of a bachelor exempted from the common inconveniencies of humanity? Are the diſtreſſes and vexations of life entailed upon the conjugal ſtate only?——A married man may meet with misfortunes in the world, but ſo alſo may an unmarried.—The firſt will always have a double portion of the ſympathy of good men; their benevolent regards will be in proportion to the number of their ſpecies who may be affected by ſuch misfortunes. A married man may be injured in his character, and hurt in his deareſt intereſts, ſo alſo may a bachelor; but, who conſiders the damage in the ſame light?—Both indeed enjoy the protection of the laws; but the firſt has ever held a more reſpectable rank in ſociety, and in a juſt ratio to that rank, his damages will always be eſtimated. A married man may ſuffer much by the occaſional diſtreſs of his family, but he has the comfort to reflect, that thoſe to whom he now diſcharges the tender offices of friendſhip and humanity, will cheerfully repay them in kind, ſhould the providence of God ever make their caſe his own. The bachelor, when reduced to a ſick-bed, is a pitiable object—unable to help himſelf—with none but mercenary ſervants, perhaps more mercenary relations, about him, whom ſhall he truſt?——If he is poor, neglect, in his greateſt need, is the bitter portion of his cup——if he is rich, yet alas! what avails it?——Phyſicians may preſcribe——medicines may be adminiſtered——but ſtill many may be intereſted in his death, perhaps not one in his recovery.

A married man may ſuffer by the folly and caprice of his partner for life; but common prudence, and the experience of his own weakneſs, will enable him to bear it.———Has the bachelor nothing to fear from his illicit connections with the ſex? Or would one rather put up with the fantaſtic humours of a mercenary, than the occaſional ſlips, and inequalities of temper, in a woman, who upon the whole, meant well, and had his intereſt and happineſs really at heart? What do men ſet a higher value upon than their health, their fortune, and their life?——Have theſe been ſafer in celibacy than in marriage?——Prejudice would bluſh to ſay that they have.

A married man may ſuffer by the miſconduct of his children; but to counterbalance this, he long enjoyed the pleaſing hope of their turning out well. If ſome of them prove ſtubborn and refractory, the filial piety of others may alleviate the misfortune. If ſome of them by their folly and extravagance, bring him into ſtraits and difficulties, the good conduct and ſucceſs of others may retrieve his affairs, and make the evening of his days eaſy and agreeable. In any caſe, the reflection of having done his duty, will be a continual ſource of ſatisfaction.

If a married man of probity and virtue be in depreſt circumſtances, every humane heart feels for him, every liberal hand is ready to ſupport him.——A bachelor in the ſame ſituation is a kind of detached object, much leſs regarded; people ſcarce make the juſt allowances for the errors of a conduct which cannot, with decency, ſupport a ſingle ſolitary being. If a married man ſucceeds in buſineſs, or is born to affluence, he has the pleaſure to reflect, that by the bleſſing of God upon his induſtry or prudence, a whole family are made happy. By training up his children to the love and practice of virtue, and giving them a decent education, he draws upon himſelf the reſpect due to a good citizen; with a pleaſure not to be expreſſed, he anticipates futurity, and ſees his ſons and daughters reſpectably ſettled in the world; he ſees the circle of his connections enlarged, and ſtill enlarging, and families unborn rejoicing in the character of their anceſtor.——When the bachelor gets forward in the world, how poor are his enjoyments! how narrow and confined his views?——He eats and drinks, and is lodged; but he eats the bread of care; he taſtes not the cup of joy; and from ſocial happineſs his dwelling is far removed—Uncomfortable life! miſerable ſituation! how pitiable! how dependent!——

The great point a man ought always to have in view, is his own happineſs; when, therefore, one is conſcious that his funds are not equal to the expence of a family, except he can better his circumſtances by marriage, it is a virtue in him not to marry. When a man knows his temper to be croſs, and his diſpoſition averſe to ſocial happineſs; he is rather to be pitied than blamed though he remains a bachelor. When a man looks upon a wife but as an upper ſervant, and believes that the ſole end of woman's creation was to propagate the ſpecies; his ideas qualify him more for a Mahometan paradiſe, than for the company and converſation of a virtuous and ſenſible woman. When a man by prejudice, and his connexions with looſe women, comes ſeriouſly to deſpiſe the whole ſex, it is very prudent in him to decline a connexion, where virtue and mutual eſteem are eſſential to happineſs. In a word, no man ſhould marry, who has not the candour to look upon the ſex in the moſt amiable and reſpectable light, and the ſenſe to diſtinguiſh between the errors of the few, and the virtues of the many.

* * *

GEORGE FENNER,

At his Store in Market-ſtreet, oppoſite the London Coffee-houſe, PHILADELPHIA; is now ſelling exceeding cheap, for caſh only,

A LARGE AND NEAT ASSORTMENT OF
SPRING GOODS,
IMPORTED in the laſt VESSELS from LONDON;
CONSISTING OF

ENGLISH chints, cottons and linens of the moſt durable colours and neweſt patterns,
Furniture cottons, in great variety,
Cambricks and lawns,
White bordered handkerchiefs,
Lawn and map ditto,
Blue printed ditto,
Figured dimities,
Mens' and womens' hoſe,
Mens' worſted caps,
Superfine broadcloths,
Foreſt cloths,
Shalloons,
Serges,
Duroys,
Plain and figured laſtings,
Allopeens,
Grograms,
Camblets,
Velvets,
Silks of different kinds,
And Perſians.

ALSO,
SUNDRY KINDS OF HARD-WARE.

‡ If people who have caſh by them, would but conſider their own intereſt, they would not omit this opportunity of ſupplying themſelves with goods much cheaper than any imported from Europe for a conſiderable time.

DR. HILL's AMERICAN BALSAM,

LATELY imported from LONDON, and ſhall be ſupplied with from time to time. Experience has fully teſtified, that by the proper uſe of this excellent medicine, great numbers of people in America have been relieved in the conſumption, gravel and rheumatic pains. It is in particular, a very effectual remedy for colds, coughs, and ſwimmings in the head; and it has alſo proved to be one of the beſt medicines in the world for young children. It is to be ſold in Philadelphia by William Sitgreaves, Merchant, in Market-ſtreet, oppoſite to the ſign of the Indian King; at German-Town, by Chriſtopher Sour, Printer; at Wilmington, by Richard Humphreys, Goldſmith; at Lancaſter, by Ludwig Lanman, Shopkeeper; at Baltimore, in Maryland, by John Cornthwait, Merchant; at Wilmington, in North-Carolina, by Richard Bradley, Merchant; at New-York, by Michael Hoffman, Shopkeeper; at Kingceſs, by the Subſcriber, and no where elſe.

WILLIAM YOUNG.

N. B. People, in buying this ſo highly eſteemed Medicine, ſhould be careful not to get a wrong one and be deceived, but to enquire only for DR. HILL's AMERICAN BALSAM, with his own direction wrap'd about each bottle.

WANTS A PLACE,

A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, as a Houſe-keeper in a ſmall family, who can be well recommended.

Wanted, Several ſums of money, on undoubted ſecurity, and boys to go apprentices to different trades.

Wanted to purchaſe, A houſe ſituated either in Market, Second or Front ſtreets.

To be diſpoſed of, Several plantations, two lots in Lombard ſtreet, with improvements, and ſeveral houſes in the city and diſtrict of Southwark.

To be ſold, Several negroes, amongſt which is a boy of about fifteen years of age, ſuitable for a poſtilion.

Likewiſe, Some negro girls to be hired and bound out.

To be ſold, A neat poſt-chaiſe and ſeveral carriages, two new organs, a ſaddle horſe, &c.

Several indented ſervants times to be diſpoſed of. For further particulars, pleaſe to apply to the Philadelphia Public General Regiſter Office of Intelligence in Front-ſtreet, where a general aſſortment of Goods, and a choice collection of Books may be had very low for caſh, by WILLIAM IBISON, BROKER.

WHEREAS it has been reported, that an advertiſement was inſerted in the news-papers, to find out the neareſt akin to JOHN PRESTWOOD, who was by trade, when in England, a Staymaker and Taylor: He was born, at Drayton, in the county of Shropſhire, the 11th of November 1736, and is ſaid to have died about ſeven or eight years ago, poſſeſſed of a pretty large fortune. This is therefore to inform the perſon or perſons who inſerted ſaid advertiſement, that JOHN PRESTWOOD Confectioner in Mancheſter, Old England, is the neareſt kin to the abovementioned JOHN PRESTWOOD, deceaſed; who, by applying to the Printer, will be handſomely rewarded for their intelligence.

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered upon immediately,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, containing about two hundred acres of land, ſituate in the county of Cecil, and province of Maryland, near Great Elk Forge, about five miles from the head of Elk, one mile from Little Elk, and twelve miles from Chriſtine Landing. The title is indiſputable, and the land as fertile as any in that part of the country. There are about forty acres lately cleared and in pretty good fence; The reſt is well timbered; the upland with oak, hiccory, and ſome cheſtnut; the ſwamp with white oak, whereof a great quantity of pipe and barrel ſtaves may be made, for which their is great demand in that part of the country. Alſo, a ſufficiency of good meadow, moſt of which may be watered. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may have it at thirty ſhillings per acre, by applying to Peter Vanſant in Bucks county, near Yardle's ferry, or Thomas May at Elk Forge, near the land, and paying part of the money down, and giving good ſecurity for the remainder, may have a good and ſufficient deed for the ſaid lands.

JAMES ALEXANDER,

AT THE SIGN OF THE BLACK HORSE,
In Black-Horſe-Alley, oppoſite Lætitia-Court, between Market and Cheſtnut Streets, PHILADELPHIA,

ACQUAINTS his Friends, Cuſtomers, and the PUBLIC, that he hath opened A COMMODIOUS INN OF ENTERTAINMENT; being an old accuſtomed Houſe, and convenient for the reception of market-people; with a LIVERY STABLE (as good as any in the Province) complete, for Gentlemens' Horſes, and others, able to contain fifty, or more, either by the year or ſhorter time; and a good yard and ſheds for coaches, chaiſes, and waggons; where his utmoſt endeavours ſhall not be wanting to give general ſatisfaction, and grateful acknowledgments to thoſe who ſhall pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom.

NEW-YORK, *February 20th*, 1772.

IF WILLIAM PECKIN, an Engliſhman, between thirty and forty years of age, who was born at Eccleſhall, in the county of Stafford, and was a ſoldier in the 17th regiment, at Fort Stanwix in 1763, be living, and will apply to NOEL and HAZARD, Bookſellers, he may hear of ſomething greatly to his advantage; or, if the ſaid William Peckin is dead, and has left any child or children, lawfully begotten, ſuch child or children, by applying as aforeſaid, and producing a well atteſted certificate of their legitimacy, will be entitled to the ſame advantage as their father, if living, would have been. If any perſon can give authentic information of the death of the ſaid William Peckin, and will produce ſatisfactory proof of it, he ſhall, (provided there be no lawful iſſue) receive a reward of THREE GUINEAS from

NOEL AND HAZARD.

Juſt imported in the laſt veſſels from BRITAIN and IRELAND, and are to be Sold Wholeſale or Retail, at

GEORGE BARTRAM's WOOLLEN DRAPERY AND HOSIERY WARE-HOUSE,

At the Sign of the GOLDEN FLEECE's HEAD, in Second-Street, between Cheſtnut and Walnut Streets,

A very large Aſſortment of BEST, SUPERFINE, SECOND and LOW PRICED
BROADCLOTHS,
From 41 *s.* regularly ſorted down to 7 *s.* 6 *d.* *per* yard, of the following Colours, *viz.*

MAZARINE blue,
Sky and Saxon ditto,
Light and dark blue greys,
Scarlet and white,
Buff and bloſſom,
Graſs and pea green,
Light and dark purple,
Black and black grey,
Raven black and ſloe colour
Dark and light drabs or cloth colours, ſuitable for womens' cloaks, &c.
Copper, claret and fleſh colours,
Olive and wine colours,
Dark and light London browns,
Cinnamon, chocolate and ſnuff colours, with a variety of mix'd elegant coloured cloths,
Mill'd drabs for great coats, and huſſar cloaks,
Forreſt and Eſpagnolet cloths,
Wilton cloths,
German and Padua ſerges,
Plains and kerſeys,
Naps and duffils,
Broad and narrow Bath coatings of all colours,
Velvets and velverets,
Worſted and hair ſhags,
Thickſets and ſagathies,
Denime and everlaſtings,
Scotch plaid, ſuitable for little boys ſhort clothes, Gentlemens' morning gowns, &c.
Jeans and fuſtians,
Nankeens, damaſcus and ſuſees,
Rattinets, ſhalloons and other trimmings to ſuit the cloths,
Plain and ſpotted ſwanſkins,
Flannels and baizes,
Beſt roſe blankets,
Camblets and damaſks,
Paduaſoys and ſattins,
Taffeties and perſians,
A complete aſſortment of mens' wove and knit ſilk, ſilk and worſted, worſted, cotton, thread, and yarn HOSE,
Womens' ſilk, worſted, cotton, thread, and yarn ditto,
Boys and girls ditto,
Silk breeches and jacket patterns,
Worſted ditto,
Men and womens' ſilk, thread and worſted gloves,
Buckſkin and beaver ditto.

N. B. As ſaid G. BARTRAM intends to deal chiefly in the above goods, of which he propoſes always to have a large aſſortment, the public may depend upon being ſerved on the very loweſt terms.

READY MONEY GIVEN FOR CLEAN LINEN RAGS,

BY JOHN DUNLAP,
IN MARKET-STREET,

WHO begs leave to inform the Public in general, and his Fellow-citizens in particular, that the Paper-Mills about this city are almoſt idle for want of RAGS; and of conſequence, the Preſſes, the important vehicles of *Inſtruction* and *Amuſement*, muſt ſoon be reduced to the ſame unhappy ſituation.——Our Province has hitherto not only provided for its own conſumption, but likewiſe *had* the *glory* and *emolument* of furniſhing ſome of the other Colonies, and Weſt India Iſlands with the principal part of their Printing-Paper.——We therefore flatter ourſelves, that this intimation of the *languiſhing ſtate* of ſo *intereſting* a *Manufacture* will be ſufficient to prevail upon our LADIES to grant us a *little* of their *induſtry* and *aſſiſtance*.——The *Manufacture* is well eſtabliſhed, and brought to great perfection in this Province; therefore, when we remind our FAIR READERS of this, and that *Paper* was a main article in the late *unconſtitutional Taxes*, which have been ſo nobly parried by the AMERICANS, we are perſuaded of their *kind attention* to our *complaint*, and that the *welfare* of their *country* will influence them to oblige us in our requeſt.

EXCELLENT MADEIRA WINE,

FIT FOR IMMEDIATE USE,
AND
OLD BARBADOS SPIRIT AND RUM,
TO BE SOLD BY
GEORGE MEADE, AND CO.

PHILADELPHIA, *March 12th*, 1772.

THE AUTHOR OF THE COMPLETE SURVEYOR, TO THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL AND TO THE SUBSCRIBERS IN PARTICULAR.

My LORDS and GENTLEMEN,

PERMIT me to return you my moſt ſincere thanks, for the honour you have done me, in promoting and encouraging my intended publication on Surveying; but, give me leave at the ſame time to inform you, that, though I was in great hopes of being able to have ſent it to the preſs before this time, yet on enquiring into the number of ſubſcribers in the country, I find that (notwithſtanding I have received upwards of two hundred myſelf, beſides what have been received by others) the number in the whole falls conſiderably ſhort of my expectations.

As this work will be large, and the expence of printing it conſiderably greater than would be defrayed by the preſent number of ſubſcribers, I have been adviſed to delay the printing of it a little longer than I intended, fearing I might perhaps be a loſer by proceeding too haſtily.

The preſent deficiency in the number of ſubſcribers, I look upon, as owing rather to my being unknown, than to the want of a ſpirit of encouragement in the public; but, as my Manuſcript Copy has met with the approbation of ſome of the beſt judges of theſe matters in America, *viz.* the Right Hon. the Earl of Stirling, Mr. Colden, Mr. Rittenhouſe, and Mr. Lukens, I hope all objections ariſing from my name not being yet ſufficiently known, may be hereafter laid aſide, and that the public will be pleaſed ſpeedily to encourage a work of ſo uſeful a nature, and enable me to lay it before them with expedition.

His Excellency William Franklin, Eſq; Governor of New-Jerſey, has been pleaſed to favour me with a manuſcript Eſſay on the Variation of the Needle, written by the late Mr. Lewis Evans, which will alſo be inſerted in this work, (by his Excellency's permiſſion) a matter which the public have long wiſhed for, and which, I hope, will be an additional inducement for many Gentlemen in America, to encourage this publication, particularly thoſe who had the pleaſure of being acquainted with that ingenious Gentleman when living.

In the mean time, I beg leave to offer my ſervices in ſurveying, laying out, or dividing tracts of land; eſtabliſhing the boundaries of provinces, or any other important lines, either on the common or on aſtronomical principles.

Thoſe Gentlemen who will be pleaſed to favour me with their commands in this way, in any part of North-America, may depend upon having their work performed with accuracy, and the favour gratefully acknowledged by

Their obliged and moſt humble ſervant,

S. GALE.

†‡† He is to be found at Mr. Timothy Berrett's, Japanner in Arch-ſtreet.

RECOMMENDATIONS of the above WORK.

I HAVE peruſed ſeveral parts of Mr. Gale's manuſcript copy, of the work he propoſes to publiſh by ſubſcription on the ſubject of Surveying, and do believe, it will be a very uſeful work to moſt of the Surveyors in North-America, as well as others who are deſirous of making themſelves acquainted with both the theory and practical part of that art.

February 26th, 1772. STIRLING.

NEW-YORK, *Feb. 26th*, 1772.

I HAVE peruſed ſuch parts of Mr. Gale's manuſcript copy, as relates to practical ſurveying in America (which has been omitted in the former authors) and I find it to be well handled, and worthy of the encouragement of the public.

ALEXANDER COLDEN,
Surveyor-General of the colony of New-York.

HAVING peruſed all the moſt material parts of Mr. Gale's manuſcript copy of the Complete Surveyor, I beg leave to recommend it as a work, in my opinion, well deſerving the encouragemenr of the public.

DAVID RITTENHOUSE.
PHILADELPHIA, *March 9th*, 1772.

PHILADELPHIA, *March 10th*, 1772.

I HAVE peruſed ſeveral parts of SAMUEL GALE's manuſcript copy of the Complete Surveyor, and am fully convinced, that the rules therein laid down in practical ſurveying, and correctly calculating the areas of ſuch ſurveys when made, eſpecially that part relating to ſurveying our rough lands in America, may be of great advantage to thoſe concerned in ſurveying, as well as others; and therefore think it deſerves public encouragement.

JOHN LUKENS,
Surveyor-General of Pennſylvania.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in by Meſſ. Hall and Sellers, and Mr. John Dunlap, in Market-ſtreet, Meſſ. Bradfords, at the London Coffee-Houſe and Mr. R. Bell, at the late Union Library, Philadelphia; Mr. Matthias Slough, Lancaſter; Mr. James Pollock, Carliſle; George Wood, Eſq; Bedford; Mr. Joſeph Pennock, Eaſt Marlborough, Cheſter County; Mr. Iſaac Collins, Burlington; Mr. Zachariah Roſſel, Mount-Hally; Mr. Hugh Gaine, and Meſſ. Noel and Hazard, New-York; Mr. Alexander M'Mechan, Baltimore; Mr. Richard Draper, Boſton; Mr. Robert Wells, Charleſtown, South-Carolina; Mr. Alexander Phœnix, Savanna, in Georgia; and by all the Bookſellers and Printers in America.

MARCH, 1772. NUMB. 23.

THE Pennſylvania Packet

AND THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

MONDAY, MARCH 30th, 1772.

Quicquid agunt Homines, noſtri eſt Farrago Libelli. JUVENAL.

From *the* ORIGINAL LETTERS *of* T. CASPIPINA.

To CHARLES MARSEILLES, Esq;
at NEW-YORK.

LIBERTY, dear CHARLES, is the genius of Pennſylvania. Its inhabitants think, and ſpeak, and act from her immediate inſpiration. The pooreſt labourer upon the ſhore of *Delaware* thinks himſelf entitled to deliver his ſentiments in matters of religion or politics with as much freedom as the gentleman or the ſcholar. Indeed, there is leſs diſtinction among the citizens of *Philadelphia*, than among thoſe of any civilized city in the world. Riches give none. For every man expects one day or another to be upon a footing with his wealthieſt neighbour;—and in this hope, ſhews him no cringing ſervility, but treats him with a plain, though reſpectful familiarity. Offices or poſts of honour give none—but ſuch as every wiſe and virtuous man would allow to be neceſſary for the ſupport of government. Literary accompliſhments here meet with deſerved applauſe. But ſuch is the prevailing taſte for books of every kind, that almoſt every man is a reader; and, by pronouncing ſentence, right or wrong, upon the various publications that come in his way, puts himſelf upon a level, in point of knowledge, with their ſeveral authors. This, you will ſay, is not peculiar to the *Philadelphians*, but may ſerve as a general character for moſt readers in the world—Be it ſo—You may ſee in one pourtrait the reſemblance of many a face—But the ſtrength of the *contour*, the particular arrangement of the features, the countenance, or ſome other ſtriking circumſtance, reminds you of the friend that it reſembles moſt.

I mean not by this obſervation to inſinuate any thing to the diſadvantage of the *Philadelphians*.—I love and admire them too much to harbour even a thought of the kind. Their conduct uniformly flows from that ſpirit of freedom, which they inherit from a Britiſh anceſtry, which has not been ſuffered to degenerate, but has rather acquired new vigour by being tranſplanted into an American ſoil.—Freedom of enquiry will neceſſarily lead to freedom of ſpeech; and though an honeſt mind will ſometimes be miſtaken in its opinions of men and things, yet its very miſtakes are pardonable, inaſmuch as they proceed not from a depraved heart, but a miſinformed judgment. I love to hear a plain man deliver his real ſentiments with that downright bluntneſs, which is generally characteriſtic of integrity; though it may ſometimes be affectedly aſſumed to hide a deceitful, or countenance an impertinent, temper.

Sitting the other day in one of the coffee-houſe boxes, I heard a perſon behind me giving his ſentiments upon the letters of JUNIUS, one of which he had juſt been reading: "I have no patience," ſaid he, "with "the admirers of this writer.—Fine-turned periods, "brilliant ſimilitudes, and choice expreſſions, may "charm a ſuperficial reader.—They are very pretty— "but then their dazzling beauty ſo captivates the inferior faculties, that the judgment is not at liberty to "examine the ſentiments, if there be any, which they "are intended to recommend and enforce.—Take from "JUNIUS all his well-dreſſed perſonal invectives againſt "his Sovereign and his Miniſters, and try to find out "what is his real aim, or whether liberty is ſo much "in danger, as he would have us apprehend, from the "D— of G—— and his puny aſſociates;—and I believe you will be tempted to think, that he is only "playing a part in a *Farce*, whoſe title ſhould be, *Much "ado about nothing*.—For my part, I do really look "upon all that I have ſeen of his writings, to be no "better than refined *Billingſgate*—*Rogue* and *raſcal* "would not have anſwered his purpoſe ſo well—or he "would have uſed them without ceremony."

This *critique* upon JUNIUS, whether it be juſt or not, ſeems to agree very well with the appellation you once gave him, of *the Knight of the poliſhed armour*.—For, I ſuppoſe you meant, that his armour, though *dazzling bright*, was far from being *proof*.

Parties, I am told, ſome time ago, ran pretty high in this place.—Some were for changing the *Proprietary* into a *Regal* government;—for what reaſon I have not been able to diſcover; unleſs they could imagine, that the Adminiſtration at home, would be more anxious to preſerve their privileges inviolate, than a *family*, whoſe immediate intereſt it muſt needs be ſo to do. All is calm and ſerene at preſent.—People of different opinions can now talk with coolneſs upon the ſubject, and all ſeem to be united in one general deſire to promote the real intereſts of their province.

So much, dear CHARLES, for one of your favourite topics. If you want to know more of the politics of this city, you muſt come here and obſerve for yourſelf;—for, I confeſs, I am not equal to the taſk.

I have tranſmitted to my LORD P——— as circumſtantial an account as I could get of the plan of this city, and its many improvements and inſtitutions, together with a little hiſtory of the progreſs of literature, which you know, is quite in his way. I have met with no hiſtory of this province, that deſerves notice—What have been publiſhed are merely partial narratives of their political debates, which are far from being the leaſt entertaining or inſtructive.—I wiſh to ſee a regular, ſenſible, and well written hiſtory of Pennſylvania, from its firſt ſettlement to the preſent period, which might compriſe an intereſting account of the labours of its venerable founder, the progreſs of Commerce, of Arts and Sciences, the gradual improvement of taſte and manners, and the riſe of the various ſects of religion.—I know but one Gentleman in this city, who is capable of executing ſuch a work; and, I fear his preſent engagements, if he ſhould have an inclination, would not afford him ſufficient leiſure for the purpoſe.

Many excellent productions in the literary way have been publiſhed here.—That ſpirit of freedom, which I have already mentioned, hath given birth even to Orators and Poets; many of whoſe performances I have heard and read with the higheſt ſatisfaction.—Some of theſe, perhaps, I may have an opportunity of communicating to my LORD P———, or yourſelf, in the courſe of our correſpondence.

Mrs. G—— is returned from Briſtol.—I thank you heartily for recommending me to ſo valuable an acquaintance. I am happy in her agreeable and ſprightly converſation;—and ſhe has introduced me to a circle of Ladies, at whoſe tea-tables I am ſure of finding delicacy without prudery, and wit without ill-nature.

This will be delivered to you by the very polite MAJOR S———, who tells me, that he is well acquainted with your Uncle COL. MARSEILLES, and was in the ſame corps with him, under the Duke, at the unhappy affair of *Minden*. He adds, likewiſe, that your Uncle was the intimate friend of COL. ROSS, and was very near that amiable officer, when he was killed at the battle of FONTENOY.

I am your's, moſt affectionately,

PHILADELPHIA, T. CASPIPINA.
July 10, 1771.

* * *

Juſt Publiſhed and to be ſold by
HENRY MILLER, IN RACE-STREET,
A COMPLETE
GERMAN GRAMMAR,
IN TWO PARTS.
THE FIRST PART
CONTAINING,
THE THEORY OF THE LANGUAGE
THROUGH ALL THE PARTS OF SPEECH.
THE SECOND PART IS
THE PRACTICE,
IN AS AMPLE A MANNER AS CAN BE DESIRED.
THE THIRD EDITION,
GREATLY ALTERED AND IMPROVED.
BY JOHN JAMES BACHMAIR, M. A.
TO WHICH IS ADDED,
AN APPENDIX,
CONTAINING,

I. An Index of German Words ſimilar in ſound, but of different Orthography and Signification.
II. Names of the moſt common Occupations and Trades; as alſo, the Names of the Materials and Implements, &c. thereto belonging.
III. Explication of a German Proverb.

JOSEPH CARSON,

HAS removed to the houſe lately occupied by Mrs. M'COLOUGH, on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, betwixt Second and Third ſtreets, and next door to Mr. Benjamin Harbeſon; where he has for SALE, a LARGE and NEAT ASSORTMENT of MERCHANDIZE, ſuitable to the enſuing ſeaſon, which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms, for Caſh, or the uſual credit.

TO BE SOLD,

A SERVANT MAN's TIME, who has about three years to ſerve. He is ſober and honeſt, and would ſuit any Gentleman in town or country, for an Hoſtler, or other work. He is to be ſold for no fault, his maſter not having preſent occaſion for ſuch a perſon.——For further particulars enquire of the Printer.

TO BE LET,

A LARGE DWELLING-HOUSE, and BAKE-HOUSE, with two ovens, one for biſcuit, and the other for family bread, cakes, &c. accommodated with ſtabling for a cow and horſe, chair and cart houſe, and a ſufficient yard for wood; together with a ſum of money on ſecurity, if required. For further particulars apply to THOMAS CLIFFORD, Merchant, in Water-ſtreet, or the Printer.

BALTIMORE, *March* 7*th*, 1772.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the Subſcriber, a Scotch ſervant woman, named ANN M'DONALL, about 40 years of age, has red hair, marked with the ſmall-pox, and ſpeaks in the Scotch dialect. Had on when ſhe went away, a broad ſtrip'd gown, ſtrip'd lincey petticoat, an apron of the ſame of the gown, leather ſhoes with low heels, blue ſtockings, one tweelled linen ſhift, and one ditto country linen, with ſome other things not known: She had a child with her, about three years old, who ſpeaks alſo in the Scotch dialect. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that her maſter may have her again, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges paid by

JAMES HOLLADAY. Or,
JOHN JONES, in PHILADELPHIA.

LETTERKENEY TOWNSHIP,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY, *March* 12*th*, 1772.

WHEREAS MY WIFE HELENDER, has frequently left me, and has ſquandered away my eſtate, whereby I, the ſubſcriber, have been greatly damaged; and as I am apprehenſive ſhe may run me in debt, as ſhe has already done, I therefore think it expedient to forwarn all perſons not to truſt her on my credit, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting after the publication of this advertiſement.

DANIEL FOX.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
IN FOUR VOLUMES,
DOCTOR GOLDSMITH's
HISTORY OF ENGLAND,
FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES.

A Plain unaffected narrative of facts, deſigned for the benefit of thoſe who intend to lay a foundation for future ſtudy, or deſire to refreſh their memories upon the old, or who think a moderate ſhare of hiſtory ſufficient for the purpoſes of life. Recourſe has been had to thoſe authors which are beſt known, and thoſe facts only have been ſelected, which are allowed on all hands to be true.

This Book is printing, or already printed in moſt foreign languages, and the ſale of it is briſker than all the Engliſh hiſtories joined together; it being the moſt impartial narrative of facts, written in elegant language, that ever appeared.

Sold by JOHN DUNLAP, at the Neweſt Printing-Office, in Market-ſtreet.

LONDON, *Nov.* 27.

IT is very well known, that the father of the mock-member, not only promoted the marriage between Poll Davis (an infamous woman of pleaſure) and Mr. N—, a very reſpectable merchant in the city; but on his being obliged to ſet off on the wedding-day to France, conſummated with her himſelf the ſame night, in the room of the huſband, to whom he had given her away as father that day, at church.

We are told, that one Mr. Bulkley, of Caſtle-Nook, near Dublin, has diſcovered upon his eſtate a rich mine of jewels, which nearly reſemble the marcaſite, and for brilliancy by candle-light, equal to an adamant. It promiſes to turn out to great advantage, as the like ſtone was never ſeen in England, and the gentleman has been offered twelve thouſand pounds for the mine.

The following anecdote has been ſent us as a fact: The Royal Benedict, ſome time previous to his marriage, was amuſing himſelf, which he frequently did, at a party at whiſt, with Mr. Fettiplace, the celebrated Tom Price and Lady, at C———d Houſe. Price and his lady were partners, when at the concluſion of one of the hands, his Grace, by miſtake, counting two by honours, Tom, more attentive to the ſtakes than good-breeding, exclaimed with an oath, "Avaſt, avaſt, Mr. *Prince*, look over the cards again, and you'll find the honours are *ſplit*."

Dec. 2. Superſtitious people conſider it as a judgement, that his Majeſty ſhould owe his greateſt uneaſineſs to the ſame family of the *Luttrell*'s, who have been made the inſtruments of the greateſt wrongs to the people.

We are confidently aſſured by a correſpondent, who profeſſes to have been intimate with the friends of the Lady, that the late D. of Y. left a widow behind him. When his Royal Highneſs died, the Lady (who was then in Ireland) fell ill of a ſlow fever, to which concern for her loſs was ſuppoſed to have contributed. Her next public appearance, after her recovery, was in weeds. She aſſumed the title of Ducheſs of Y. had ordered the royal arms to be painted on her equipage, and was coming over to England, to proſecute her claim, when a *proper meſſage* from the court ſtopped her. For ſome time afterwards, every thing ſeemed buried in ſilence: But about three years ago, the Lady actually appeared in London, when *another ſeaſonable meſſage* occaſioned her return. Our correſpondent adds, that whenever theſe circumſtances ſhall have been denied, with an appearance of authority, he will undertake to prove the truth of them.

Dec. 3. It is very remarkable, that the clauſe in the marriage-act afforded the only opportunity the Duke of Cumberland could have of being married in this country without a licence, or publication of bans; for, after reciting the neceſſary ſteps to be complied with, the act has this clauſe (the royal family only excepted) which conſequently gave him a latitude to be married in any place, without any previous ceremony whatſoever.

Dec. 10. In a converſation which the Earl of Rochford had a few days ago with Prince Maſſerano, wherein the Secretary demanded explicit reaſons for the conduct of the Spaniards in the American ſeas, and of their movements in general, the haughty Spaniard arrogantly aſked his Lordſhip, why he was not commiſſioned too to enquire how often his (the Spaniard's) maſter ſaid his prayers, or retired to his water-cloſet? The ſpirited anſwer of Lord Rochford was, "Sir, your Excellency may treat the buſineſs of the Engliſh *Miniſter* as ludicrouſly as you pleaſe; but pray remember that the Engliſh *Gentleman* demands another kind of carriage, and will enforce it on all requiſite occaſions." This determined reply, of the *Gentleman* compelled a conceſſion, which no remonſtrance of the *Miniſter* had ever been able to effect.—The ſtory is now the talk of all the great tables.

Extract of a letter from Lord N—th to his Excellency the L—d Lieu—t of Ireland.

"MY LORD,

"It is with great concern I have been obliged to lay before his M——y the ſtate of your Ex————y's adminiſtration in the kingdom of Ireland; which now appears to be entirely different, as to ſtrength and credit, from that which you gave his M——y reaſon to expect from the courſe of intelligence you have been pleaſed to tranſmit to the Miniſtry from time to time.

"Your Ex————y, on the concluſion of the laſt ſhort ſeſſion of Parliament, left Government ſupported by a majority in the Houſe of Commons, exceeding the number of forty—and we had no reaſon to doubt that this majority would have encreaſed under any adminiſtration, poſſeſſed either of capacity to reconcile the diſcontented, or even of temper and decorum ſufficient to defend itſelf from the new diſguſts, which ſeem at preſent to have alienated the moſt zealous of his ſupporters. This might naturally have been expected, without exerting the extreme reſources of Government. But his M——y cannot avoid obſerving the unuſual number of offices, which caſualty has thrown into your Ex————y's diſpoſal.—Moreover, that his R—l indulgence has complied with your requiſitions for new appointments, in number great beyond example—in expence alarming, and in utility doubtful at beſt. That all the conceſſions made to your predeceſſors for twenty years together, have not equalled in amount to thoſe which have been yielded to your Ex————y in ſix months.—That you have been gratified with full powers, not only to reward your friends, but puniſh your enemies, by depriving them of the offices they enjoyed for many years under the Crown;—and with all thoſe powers you amuſed his M——y with an account, that you had eſtabliſhed yourſelf in power invincible; that the Ariſtocracy was broken, oppoſition at an end, and that you were ready to meet the Parliament with perfect ſecurity to his M——y's honour and Government. The reſult, however, has been total diſappointment; and his M——y cannot but obſerve with aſtoniſhment the wonderful miſapplication of ſo great powers, which has conferred nothing but weakneſs and diſgrace on your adminiſtration—For your majority in the Houſe of Commons on the firſt day of this ſeſſion, merely in favour of a common matter of form, was diminiſhed, as I have been informed, to about twenty-ſix. That on points, which heretofore uſed to be decided almoſt by unanimity, you have indeed been victorious, but only by a majority of nine or five.—In other matters you have yielded, compromiſed or capitulated; but that in every great and capital queſtion you have been beaten by a great ſuperiority. But above all, I cannot avoid expreſſing to your Ex——y his M——y's reſentment at your having ſo far deceived him, as in the firſt place to recommend it to him to ſign his letters *poſitive*, directing new boards of immence expence to be inſtituted, which you knew, or ought to have known, could not have been carried into execution, without firſt obtaining a law, which lies in the power of Parliament; and which law, it ſeems, is contrary to the ſenſe of Parliament, and therefore beyond your power to obtain. Thus the R—l name has been brought into diſgrace by the counſel which induced his M——y to direct, that a thing ſhould *poſitively* be done, which could not *properly* be done, without a new law; the obtaining of which law was always doubtful, and now appears impracticable.—In forming this ſcheme, you did not conſult the King's ſervants, the officers of the revenue, or the finances of the country; but raſhly induced the authority of the K—'s name to a meaſure that the nation diſliked; the revenues were unequal to, and the laws, *as they now ſtand*, could not admit.—Though your Ex————y were never ſo much enamoured with the *ſtation*, or gratified by the emolument of high office, you ſhould not, however, have continued to hold it under the manifeſt hazard of the K—'s honour, and the dignity of Government.—But I muſt obſerve the little grounds you had to expect, that eaſy and honourable ſeſſion of Parliament, with the hopes of which you flattered the Miniſtry. By ſome peculiarity of management in your dealing with the friends of Government, you have, I know not how, rendered them cold and unwilling ſupporters in Parliament; whilſt you have made your opponents zealous, active, and united againſt you. Not one of the K—'s ſervants, not even your own Secretary, can be brought to acknowledge you or your meaſures in Parliament; and ſcarcely ever ſpeak but in order to vindicate themſelves from any participation in your councils of confidence: And truſt me, my Lord, if you don't in ſome degree, conciliate the affections of thoſe who ſerve Government, you will derive but a very imperfect ſupport from a cold, reluctant, or ſilent ſuffrage. After ſqandering away the immenſe bounties, with which you have been furniſhed, on perſons incapable of ſerving you, you ſtand at preſent with the boaſt of a poor, tottering majority;—doubtful, diſcontented, unfriendly,—and when you depart, will leave a body of oppoſition behind you, that the kingdom you govern never ſaw equalled, and which, perhaps, no future wiſdom may be able to reconcile; and above all, you have recorded a public memorial of your miſrepreſentations to his M——y, in the addreſs of the Commons, condemning the new Boards, you thought proper to recommend to his M——y's adoption."

Dec. 21. By advices from Corſica, we hear that the commander of the French Troops has uſed his utmoſt endeavours to perſuade the mountaineers to ſubmit, having for that purpoſe made ſeveral advantageous propoſals, and offered them a general amneſty; but as a preliminary article, inſiſting on their delivering up their arms, the Corſicans have declared that they never will accept any ſuch condition.

By the ſhip PRISCILLA, *Captain* JONES, *arrived at this Port from* DUNKIRK, *we have the following Intelligence.*

CONSTANTINOPLE, *Nov.* 18.

THE inhabitants of this capital have been in the utmoſt conſternation ſince the arrival of the two Tartars with the confirmation of the overthrow of the Grand Vizier's army, the defeat of Moegzoen Zade's corps the retaken Giurgewo, and the total deſtruction of the fortreſſes upon the Danube, with the loſs of all the artillery, magazines, ammunition, and proviſions. Theſe diſaſters are imputed in a great meaſure to the revolt of the janiſſaries, who, diſcontented, it is ſaid, at the ſmallneſs of their pay, refuſed to fight, maſſacred their Aga and his Lieutenant, plundered the military cheſt (in which were five millions of pieces of eight) ſet fire to the camp, &c. and afterwards diſperſed themſelves to different quarters. The Grand Vizier perceiving that every thing was loſt, took to flight, accompanied by ſixty perſons, and carried off with him the ſtandard of Mahomet, which, otherwiſe, would infalliably have fallen into the hands of the enemy. In this critical juncture, the Porte, far from loſing courage, continues to exert every nerve to extricate us from our diſtreſs. It is ſaid that the Grand Vizier will be depoſed, and that Moegzoen Zade will ſucceed him.

Warſaw, Dec. 11. The Count de Flemming Palatine of Pomerilla, and Great Treaſurer of Lithuania, died laſt night ſudenly of an apoplexy, much regretted by the King and all true patriots. Notwithſtanding the vigilance of the Poliſh and Ruſſian troops, all kinds of violences are committed every day, ſo that it becomes more and more neceſſary to attend to the ſafety of the King: a reinforcement of 2000 Ruſſian troops is arrived here for this purpoſe; and guards are placed at all the wells and fountains belonging to the Palace. In this ſituation his Majeſty lately gave a great proof of his reſolution:—When the deputies from the Grand Duchy of Lithuania had their audience, he ſaid to them, among other things, "Why ſhould divine Providence, by his adorable power have preſerved me when in ſo eminent danger, if for his own extraordinary purpoſes he had not ſome particular end in view." Among theſe deputies was Okierka. This good old man was ſo affected at the manner in which his Majeſty received the news, and the horror of his late ſituation, that he fainted away, and died upon the ſpot.

St. James's, Jan. 3. This day James Harris, jun. Eſq; had the honour to kiſs the King's hand, on being appointed his Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Berlin.

LONDON, *January* 4.

This day ſtocks roſe one per cent.——William Whitehead, Eſq; and poet Laureat, having by order of the Miniſtry) told the public in his New Year's day ode, that their apprehenſions of war were altogether ideal—and that the fleets and armies we have heard ſo much of, exiſted only in their imaginations.—If this is the caſe, how groſly have we been abuſed by the Miniſtry, who have *certainly* expended four or five millions of money in equipping fancied fleets, and aerial armies.

It was yeſterday reported, that ſome of our men of war on the African ſtation had deſtroyed ſeveral works, which the French had erected on the coaſt.

On a modern calculation founded on the laſt intelligence from India, it appears, that the revenues will amount to conſiderably more than two millions, and an half yearly.

There are letters by the Charming Polly, Capt. Hall, who is arrived in the river from Hamburgh, which ſay, that many of the principal Corſicans, who had taken refuge there after the French had ſeized their iſland, have had invitations from their countrymen who inhabit the mountainous part of it, to come and join them, as they (being now very numerous) intend to make one bold puſh to regain their country by driving the French out of it. The ſame letters ſay, that ſome of the Corſicans are preparing to leave that place.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Dec. 19.

"Your badinage, my dear friend, though juſt, is yet much too ſevere. My reſidence of many months in England, with my long tour in that iſland, has well informed me of the policy, manners, and government of that people. I agree with you, the Bedford faction is naturally ſtrong, and that ſtrength much increaſed by the great houſes of Marlborough, Grafton, and Bridgewater being its allies; and near relationſhip with the Comtes de Gower, Bollingbroke, Suffolk, Sandwich, and Albemarle. Their natural attention to their own appointment of a Chancellor of the Treaſury, is juſt and rational; but they dare not ſacrifice the young Colbert, the ſaviour of the finance of England, the redeemer of its public credit, to their own fantaſy. His prudence will never bear an alliance with this political culverin, the Comte de Temple, who loves nothing without noiſe and ſmoak. The Comte de Chatham, la contradiction d'Angleterre, the young Colbert muſt abhor as much as we, that have the honour of being Frenchmen. Unlimited diſſipation of public treaſure forms a jarring element with the ideas of a real financier.—Chatham's rude unpoliſhed, unimproved, natural flow of oratory in the Engliſh Senate, I have heard with admiration; it always reminded me of the rapid torrent of the Pyrenean, that with an ocean of foam, with clouds of miſt, and with the roar of thunder, rolls down immenſe precipices of horror, plowing up whole vallies into a chaos of earth and ſtone, reducing mountains to a ſkeleton of unſhapen rock, and giving a whole country the appearance of the fragments of a broken world; his wild diſ-joined ideas gave me leſs emotion, than the gentle flowing ſtream of oratory from ——, that ſeemed to take its riſe from the pure fountain of truth, knowledge and experience; and with an inſinuating perſuaſive eloquence, appeared to meander thro' the fertile, unbounded plains of ſcience and learning, bubbling againſt its flowery banks of rhetoric and metaphor. We agree in the firſt propoſition, not a little further. It is true, that few buildings appear in the capital of London; their churches, their bridges, Whitehall, the Corps de Guards, the Lord Mayor's palacé, Bank and Tower—the reſt nothing but a roti of the ſoil of Middleſex, and the roti le plus gritlé is the ancient palace of St. Jacques. Les tetons de la ville, Hampſtead and Highgate, are delicious ſituations. I rejoice that S—— with a pariſian coat, a bijoux ſnuff box, and an effronterie incroyable triumphs ſo greatly over plain Engliſh underſtandings. His Secretaire ridean always in green. A perpetual ſpring is a character le plus parfait. Adieu."——

Jan. 5. It is at laſt reſolved on, that Lord Townſend is ſtill to continue Viceroy of Ireland, as the ſending over another, at ſo critical a time as this may be productive of ſtill more embaraſſment to government, from his being unacquainted with all the particulars that have lately been brought about in that kingdom. Another ſtronger reaſon for his continuance in office is, that it being a fixed point, Sir George M‘Cartney ſhould be the chief director of affairs there, it makes it of leſs conſequence who the *nominal* Viceroy is.

Advice is received from Toulon, that three men of war, one of 60 guns, another of 74, and the other of 80, had been lately launched there; and that there are three more upon the ſtocks, almoſt ready to launch. The ſame advices ſay, that ſeveral Engliſhmen are employed in the dock yards, and that they receive better encouragement there than in England.

We are aſſured that Lord North has declared his intention of laying a bill before Parliament to continue the prohibition on the exportation of corn, and that he will ſupport it to the utmoſt of his power.

There have been three conferences this laſt week, between a Chief Juſtice, two puiſue Judges, and three other eminent Lawyers; on which account it is ſuppoſed that ſome great changes in the poſts of the Law are ſoon to take place, or that ſome material regulations in the practice of the Law itſelf are in agitation.

Lord Chief Juſtice de Grey has had ſome offers made him to reſign, which is thought will be in favour of Mr. Thurloe, who is to be ſucceeded by Mr. Wedderburne.

Lord Townſhend inſiſts on being recalled.

A correſpondent ſays, the long ſilence of Junius, after his promiſe to the Duke of Grafton to frequently hold a public correſpondence with him during the receſs of Parliament, and the abſence of Mr. E. B. at this time, either ſeems to plainly ſhew that Junius has expended all his charges, or that Mr. E. B. (being the author of Junius) is unavoidably neceſſitated, from his abſence, to break through his voluntary engagement to the Duke and the public.

There is a report in the environs of St. James's that the Duke and Ducheſs of C——— have received a preſſing and affectionate invitation to the Court of Denmark, and that the higheſt umbrage has been taken here thereat. The Ducheſs of C——— was of ſeveral private parties of the King of Denmark, on his tour to this kingdom, and was not a little noticed by the Monarch.

It is ſaid that a very elegant new ſtate coach is building for her Royal Highneſs the Ducheſs of C———, on which her family arms will be impaled with thoſe of England.

The toaſt of the day is, "Perſeverance to the ſpirit of the Commons of Ireland.

We are told that twenty-five Daniſh men of war are to act againſt the Algerines.—It is a pity all Europe does not join in the puniſhment of theſe piratical ſtates.

We hear, that the terms offered the D——ſs of C——d, to renounce her public title are, ten thouſand pounds in money, and four thouſand pounds a year jointure; the laſt being the ſame ſum ſettled on the Counteſs of Waldegrave; both of which have been peremptorily refuſed.

On Thurſday laſt the Hon. Mr. Fitzherbert, one of the Lords of the Treaſury, after having taken an airing on horſeback, took the opportunity of hanging himſelf in his ſtables.

Dr. Jebb, in a letter to a friend of his in town, ſays, that at his arrival he found the D. of Glouceſter much emaciated; that his diſorder had a tendency to a dropſy; and that he had little hopes of his ſurviving longer than a couple of months.

The Council held at Lord North's on Thurſday is ſaid to have been in order to counteract ſome powerful influence now formed againſt the preſent Adminiſtration.

It is remarked, that this is the firſt winter ſince the preſent Parliament began, that the Earl of Bute has been known to remain in this kingdom.

Jan. 6. The treaty lately negociating between our Court and that of Peterſburg, after a few alterations and including Sweden, is at laſt finally concluded.

Sir George M'Cartney, who is very ſoon to come over from Ireland, will certainly be nominated Ambaſſador to Ruſſia.

The public may be aſſured, that a plan for a *new Adminiſtration* lies now upon the table of the Cabinet Council.

They may be equally aſſured, that any change in Adminiſtration will not affect the following perſonages, viz. Lord North, Lord Sandwich, Lord Rochford, Lord Barrington, Lord Hillſborough, Baron Apſley; who are to keep their places.

The following are the offices, *at preſent*, talked of to be vacated:—Secretary for the Southern department. —Lord Lieutenant and Secretary of Ireland—Ambaſſador to Ruſſia—and it is even whiſpered, that the Preſident of the Council will be removed.

The Dukes of Northumberland and St. Albans *will be* in the new Adminiſtration: Lord Shelburne *will not*.

Lord Townſhend will be in *the* Adminiſtration: Lord Chatham will *not*; Lord Camden will *not*—at leaſt till Lord Mansfield retires.

The Duke of St. Albans is juſt ſworn in a member of the Cabinet at Buckingham-houſe.

Baron Lenth will ſucceed Baron Behr as Prime Miniſter of the Electorate of Hanover.

It is very true, that M. F. went out of the world *in the Engliſh way*. This gentleman was once the boſom-friend of Mr. Wilkes, though he afterwards betrayed the patriot. Is it not ſtrange, that almoſt all the principal perſons who either perſecuted or deſerted Mr. Wilkes, have come to an *untimely end*.—Lord E—— ſhot himſelf; Lord H. —— himſelf; Mr. F. hanged himſelf. Wilkes is certainly *heaven-defended*.

An eminent phyſician, lately ſpeaking of the Duke of Glouceſter's caſe, delivered it as his opinion, that his Royal Highneſs might poſſibly hold out a few months longer in a warm climate; but to expect his recovery was to hope for impoſſibilities, and to diſtreſs ourſelves doubly, by adding diſappointment to misfortune.

Canterbury, Jan. 7. We hear from Ramſgate, that on Wedneſday laſt, about ſix o'clock in the evening, a trading veſſel, with a valuable cargo from Oſtend for London, was ſtranded on the Goodwin Sands, and gone to pieces, but providentially the mariners, in number ſeven, ſaved themſelves in their boat, and got on ſhore at Deal.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 30.

On Thurſday laſt, ſailed the ſhip London, Capt. Stimpſon, in whom went paſſenger Dr. John Morgan. The deſign of his voyage to this as well as to the other Weſt-India Iſlands, is to ſolicit benefactions for the College of this city. A Subſcription is now on foot in this city, to raiſe a fund for the ſame purpoſe, which, we hear, has met with great encouragement.

Laſt Wedneſday departed this life, after a tedious illneſs, at Burlington, DR. JONATHAN SMITH, a Gentleman, deſcended from one of the moſt reſpectable families in this province, and much eſteemed for his ſingular benevolence and humanity.

On Saturday March 21ſt, was killed by Anthony Noble, a bullock, raiſed in Eaſt-Jerſey, and grazed by Philip Priſe, living in Kingceſs, Philadelphia county,

That weighed, - - - - -	lb. 1644
Tallow, - - - - - - -	196
Hide, - - - - - - -	126
Feet, - - - - - - -	30

Captain Carſon, from Liſbon, on the 5th inſtant, in lat. 29 : 20, long. 68 : 27, ſpoke a ſchooner from South-Carolina, for Barbados, 9 days out; and on the 10th, in lat. 31 : 40, long 71 : 18, ſpoke a ſhip, Capt. Gibſon, from Antigua for Virginia, out 19 days, all well.

Captain Vickering, from Montſerrat, on the 4th inſt. in lat. 19 : 16, long. 62 : 44, ſpoke a ſhip, Capt. Webb, from Georgia for Nevis: On the 13th, in lat. 31 : 36, long. 69 : 58, ſpoke a ſhip from Glaſgow for Virginia, out 7 weeks: On the 24th, in lat. 35 : 57, long. 72 : 9, ſpoke a ſhip, Capt. Biddle, from Hiſpaniola for this port, out 20 days; and on the 28th, a little to the ſouthward of the Capes, ſpoke a brig, Capt. Price, from the Bay for this port, out 48 days, who was in great ſcarcity of proviſions, with which Capt. Vickering ſupplied him.

Capt. Ferguſon from Jamaica, coming through the Gulph, ſpoke the ſhip Diamond, Captain Collier from Jamaica for London.

The ſhip Otter, Capt. Cattin; and the London Packet, Capt. Cook, both from this port, are arrived at Liſbon.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Ship Nan. &. Suck.	J. Robinſon,	Liſbon,
Sch. Hap. Return,	T. Eaſtwick,	St. Euſtatia,
Schooner Nelly,	W. Ruſſel,	Rhode-Iſland,
Sloop Potomac,	G. Rowe,	Maryland.

OUTWARDS.

Sloop Molly,	W. Waſdale,	Jamaica,
Sloop Molly,	E. Rogers,	Boſton,
Snow Dickenſon,	J. Johnſton,	Bilboa,
Sloop Charm. Sal.	T. Dewick,	Virginia.

CLEARED.

Ship Elizabeth,	H. Robinſon,	Vigo,
Sl. Peace &. Plenty,	J. Anthony,	Rhode-Iſland,
Schooner George,	J. Scott,	Virginia,
Sloop Molly,	V. Wightman,	Rhode-Iſland,
Schooner Polly,	T. Woodberry,	Salem, N. E.
Ship London,	P. Stimpſon,	Jamaica,
Brig Bedford,	T. Bunker,	Nantucket,
Brig Nancy,	W. Adamſon,	Dominica,
Sch. Roy. George,	J. Lockhart,	Penſacola,
Sch. Little Polly,	S. Dalling,	Dominica,
Sch. Maſſachuſets,	N. Cooke,	Halifax,
Brig Con. Friends,	P. Flynn,	Liſbon,
Brig Thomas,	T. Bernard,	Jamaica.

⁂

WANTS EMPLOYMENT,

A YOUNG MAN, about twenty Years of age, who can write a good and expeditious hand, and underſtands the common method of Book-keeping. He can be well recommended from England, from whence he lately came. He would have no objection to look after a couple of horſes, or doing any thing to make himſelf uſeful, or of articling himſelf to any perſon this may ſuit, for the term of two or three years.

N. B. Pleaſe to direct for S. W. at Mr. Alexander's, at the Black Horſe, in Black Horſe Alley.

WANTED TO GO TO CANADA,

A Sober, Induſtrious, Skilful MILLER. Such a perſon, well recommended, may hear of good employ by applying to JOHN BIDDLE, at the Indian King.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A SOBER YOUNG MAN, to attend in a ſhop, that can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

TWO JOURNEYMEN, who underſtands the buſineſs of Coach-making. Such perſons may have conſtant employ and good wages, by applying to GEORGE WAY, in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite Duffield and Delany, Druggiſts, one door from the corner of Walnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

JOHN SPARHAWK,

At the LONDON BOOK-STORE,
In Second-Street, five doors below Market-Street,
HAS IMPORTED,
A FRESH ASSORTMENT OF BOOKS
Amongſt which are,

THE Nautical Almanack,
Hiſtory of the reign of George the Third,
Britiſh zoology, 4 vols.
Lex mercatori,
The complete Engliſh farmer,
Bickman's univerſal penman,
The farmer's kalendar,
The moſt approved authors on law,
Inſtructions for the German flute, guitar and violin,
Blank books,
The fineſt papers, writing parchment, letter files and ſtationary of all kinds.

AN ASSORTMENT OF HARD-WARE,

A great variety of knives and forks, with or without wood boxes or ſhagreen caſes,
Tea urns,
Spectacles,
Reading glaſſes,
Pocket ſpying ditto,
Swords and cutteaus,
Silk and leather belts for ditto,
An aſſortment of very neat pocket and horſe piſtols, braſs and iron barrels, bolted, plain and ſilver mounted,
Pocket caſes of mathematical drawing inſtruments,
Microſcopes,
Hydrometers,
Thermometers,
Concave mirrors,
Surgeons inſtruments in pouches of red crimſon velvet and red Morocco leather,
Ditto in ſhagreen caſes,
Beſt and common lancets,
Money ſcales,
Plated ſpurs,
Pinchbeck buckles,
Paſte and ſtone ditto,
Crewet frames,
Tweeſer caſes,
Common and German flutes
Dog and Norway doe ſkin gloves,
Boot garters,
Silver and ſteel watch chains,
Pencil caſes and fountain pens,
Caſes of razors complete,
Ivory and vellum memorandum books,
Red Morocco caſes with inſtruments, *&c. &c.*

⁂ DRUGS of all kinds, PATENT MEDICINES, particularly, Jeſuits drops, Keyſer's pills in boxes, at 10 *s.* 20 *s.* and 37 *s.* 6 *d.*

N. B. TISSOT's Advice to the People with regard to their Health, an American edition, at 10 s. the London edition is 15 s. Dimſdale's preſent method of Innoculation for the Small-pox, at 3 s. 9 d. the London edition is 6 s.

He has a few ſets of the 12th, 13th and 14th volumes, of Van Swieten's Commentaries, to match the eleven preceding.

TO THE PUBLIC.

MARCUS-HOOK, *March* 24*th*, 1772.

AS I am ſhortly to leave this place, with little beſides my character to depend on, and fearing leſt the reports of my calumniating adverſary Robert Eyre, ſhould gain credit with thoſe unacquainted with us both, I take this method to convince ſuch, that I have been unjuſtly ſlandered by him, as may in part appear by the following certificate, ſigned, amongſt others, (by the moſt reputable perſons in this neighbourhood) by four out of five referees who were appointed to ſettle our differences, to wit, Mr. John Smith, Mr. John Crawford, Mr. Archibald Dick, and Mr. Richard Clayton; the other, namely, Mr. John Ford, who lives at ſome diſtance, I have not lately ſeen. Theſe Gentlemen having had the greateſt opportunity of knowing which of us is the diſhoneſt man, have, I truſt, ſettled that point.

I am perſuaded that every judicious perſon will believe, that the man who would, and has dared to draw up a falſe account againſt his own brother, and has had upwards of one hundred pounds thereof rejected as unjuſt, is alſo capable of drawing up and ſigning a falſe receipt, which he the ſaid Robert Eyre has done, and endeavoured to paſs it as a true one of my own writing, with an intent to pay a juſt debt of a long ſtanding, by fraud.

I ſhall therefore conclude, with ſaying, that I have been a great ſufferer, not only in my character, but alſo in my eſtate by the ſaid forgery.

ALLAN MEUROSS.

WHEREAS Allan Meuroſs having lived in good repute, and kept ſhop in the town of Lower Chiceſter (commonly called Marcus-Hook) in the county of Cheſter, in the province of Pennſylvania, for the ſpace of five years, now laſt paſt, and intending to travel or remove to ſome diſtant place, we therefore, whoſe names are hereunto ſubſcribed, being well acquainted with the ſaid Allan Meuroſs, do hereby certify, that during the aforeſaid time of his reſidence amongſt us, he behaved himſelf as a good neighbour, juſt and true in his dealings; and accordingly we recommend him as a perſon juſtly entitled to the amiable charcter of an upright, honeſt man. Dated the tenth day of February, in the year of our Lord, One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-two.

GEORGE CRAIG, *Miſſionary at Cheſter.*
RICHARD RILEY, J. P.
JOSHUA COUPLAND, J. P.
JOHN SMITH, Grazer,
JOHN CRAWFORD,
SAMUEL ARMOR,
ARCHIBALD DICK,
JOHN POWER,
JOSEPH GRIBBLE,
RICHARD CLAYTON,
JOHN FLOWER,
JOHN TAYLOR,
ANDREW FORSYTH.

WARRANTED BOULTING CLOTHS,

A Large Aſſortment of Fine, Superfine, Middling and Coarſe, the beſt in kind, ſuitable to every branch of that buſineſs, and ſold as low as any in this city, by ISAAC MELCHER, in Second-ſtreet, about mid-way between Arch and Race ſtreets, PHILADELPHIA, where Millers and others may depend always on being ſupplied with the beſt of Cloths on the loweſt terms, wholeſale and retail.

N. B. A conſiderable abatement will be made to thoſe who take a quantity.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors of JOHN EGAN, Taylor, late of this city, to render their accounts properly atteſted to the Subſcribers, on or before the firſt day of May next, when a dividend will be made of his effects; and thoſe who do not comply by that time, will be excluded the benefit thereof.

ALEX. BARTRAM, }
WILLIAM SMITH, } Aſſignees.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold by

JAMES ADAMS,

At his Printing-Office, in Wilmington, New-Caſtle county, the following BOOKS, on the moſt important ſubjects,——

(The FALL and RISE of MAN)
VIZ.

THE
GREAT CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE
OF
ORIGINAL SIN
DEFENDED;
EVIDENCES of its TRUTH Produced;
AND
ARGUMENTS to the Contrary Answered.

Containing, in particular,

A REPLY to the Objections and Arguings of Dr. John Taylor, (and others) in his Book, entitled, "The Scripture-Doctrine of Original Sin propoſed to free and candid examination, *&c.*"

By the late Reverend and Learned
JONATHAN EDWARDS, A. M.
President of the College of New-Jersey.

Matt. ix. 12. *They that be whole need not a Phyſician; but they that are ſick.*

—Et haec non tantum ad peccatores referenda eſt; quia in omnibus maledictionibus primi hominis, omnes ejus generationes conveniunt.— R. Sal. Jarchi.

Propter concupiſcentiam, innatam cordi humano, dicitur, in iniquitate genitus ſum; atque ſenſus eſt, quod a nativitate implantatum ſit cordi humano Jetzer harang, *ſigmentum malum.—* Eben. Ezra.

——Ad mores natura recurrit
damnatos, fixa et mutari neſcia.
————Docilis imitandis
turpibus et pravis omnes ſumus.— Juv.

THE
HARMONY
OF THE
DIVINE ATTRIBUTES,
IN THE
CONTRIVANCE and ACCOMPLISHMENT
OF
MAN's REDEMPTION,
BY THE
LORD JESUS CHRIST:
OR
DISCOURSES.

WHEREIN IS SHEWN,

How the *Wiſdom*, *Mercy*, *Juſtice*, *Holineſs*, *Power*, and *Truth* of God are *glorified* in that *great* and *bleſſed* work.

By WILLIAM BATES, D.D.

1 Pet. i. 12. *Which things the Angels deſire to look into.*

N. B. Subscribers to the above Works, eſpecially thoſe who have not *altogether* complied with the Propoſals, are requeſted to be ſpeedy in calling for their copies; otherwiſe, as there are but few ſtruck over thoſe engaged, they may be diſappointed.

Where alſo may be had,

A variety of other Authors, on various ſubjects;—family, ſchool and pocket bibles, teſtaments, common-prayers, ſpelling-books and primers, writing-paper, account-books of all ſizes, ruled and unruled, Holman's ink-powder, red and black ſealing-wax, wafers, paſteboard;—the different kinds of blank bonds and bills, with and without judgment, apprentices indentures, powers of attorney, bills of loading, ſhipping bills, bills of ſale, *&c. &c.* at the loweſt rates.

*** Captains of veſſels, and others, having orders for printing-paper from the Weſt-Indies, may be ſupplied with any ſize or quality by ſaid Adams as cheap as in Philadelphia.

EPAPHRODITUS ANDREWS,

PROFESSOR of MUSIC,

PROPOSES teaching the VIOLIN on the moſt reaſonable terms. Gentlemen who chooſe to honour him with their commands, may depend upon being carefully attended at their houſes, or at his lodgings at Mr. Adam Thompſon's, a few doors below the Stone-bridge, in Second-ſtreet.

Was STOLEN or LOST,
The TWENTY-FIRST INSTANT,

A RED TURKEY LEATHER POCKET-BOOK, with ſome Papers, (of no conſequence to any perſon but the owner) and Fifty Shillings in caſh. Any perſon who will return ſaid Pocket-Book and Papers to Mr. John Little, at the ſign of the Indian Queen, in Fourth-ſtreet, ſhall receive Ten Shillings, beſides the above-mentioned Fifty Shillings, and no queſtions aſked.

TO BE SOLD BY
JOHN DUNLAP,
In MARKET-STREET,
POULSON's
AMERICAN
INK-POWDER.

Qui dat videre, dat vivere. Cic.

THE infinitely wiſe Author of nature has aſſigned to the Eyes and Ears the moſt uſeful and important offices of life: The ſtructure of thoſe delicately tender organs, is ſo exquiſitely minute, the mechaniſm and properties of their various parts ſo admirably curious, that they may be ſtiled with propriety, the miracles of nature. The great variety of dangers and diſeaſes, manifeſt and occult, to which thoſe precious ſenſes are expoſed; the little attention that hitherto has been paid to the improvement of this noble ſcience; and ſo few, properly qualified, have engaged in its practice, that to ſtudy them in any degree ſuitable to their importance is full buſineſs for life.

The ineſtimable bleſſing and great advantages which attend a perfect enjoyment of the ſight and hearing are obvious to all; but the deplorable and truly pitiable condition of the blind and deaf, is attended with ſuch ſolitary diſcomfort, ſuch gloomy ideas, and conſtant uneaſineſs of mind, as no one can be truly ſenſible of who has not in ſome meaſure experienced it himſelf.—How noble therefore, how deſerving of the niceſt cultivation muſt that art be, that can reſtore ſight to the blind, hearing to the deaf, ſpeech to the dumb, and keep in order the ſprings of thoſe maſter-pieces of creative wiſdom! That art muſt needs be divine, becauſe, thus aſſiſted, our minds are inſpired with the grandeſt apprehenſions of Almighty God!

To the INHABITANTS *of* BRITISH AMERICA.

Dr. GRAHAM, Oculist and Aurist,

MOST reſpectfully offers his beſt ſervices; and acquaints them that he may be conſulted at his apartments, at Mrs. Rivers's in Arch-ſtreet, between Front and Second ſtreets, in this city, in all diſorders of the Eye and its appendages; and in every ſpecies of deafneſs, hardneſs of hearing, ulcerations, noiſe in the ears, &c. Thoſe perſons who have had the unſpeakable misfortune of being born deaf and dumb, and thoſe who labour under any impediment in their ſpeech, by applying perſonally, as above, will, probably, be aſſiſted.

The anatomy and diſeaſes of the human body, in general, have always been his favourite ſtudy; but the ſtructure and diſorders of thoſe ſympathetic and nearly connected organs juſt mentioned, have for ſeveral years particularly engaged his attention and practice: From thence he hath deduced on rational principles, methods of cure, improved and confirmed by the moſt accurate obſervations in the courſe of a moſt extenſive and peculiarly ſucceſsful practice.

The candid and intelligent inhabitants of theſe parts of the Britiſh colonies can readily diſtinguiſh true merit from pretended knowledge. All, therefore, that Dr. Graham chooſes to ſay concerning his medical abilities is, that after ſeveral years ſtudy at the juſtly celebrated Univerſity of Edinburgh, he has travelled in purſuit of knowledge, in his favourite branches, attending the Infirmaries and Hoſpitals, as well as the lectures of the moſt eminent Profeſſors in Europe. Theſe conſiderations, added to his having had far more experience as an Oculiſt and Auriſt, than any other of the profeſſion on this vaſt Continent, encourage him to hope for ſome ſhare of the confidence of the public, for whoſe ſervice and benefit, he thus publicly declares his utmoſt abilities ſhall be exerted.

Notwithſtanding it has ever been a cuſtom with the profeſſed Oculiſts and Auriſts of Europe, to conceal their method of practice, and to refuſe to communicate to any one the knowledge they poſſeſſed; yet, as his concerns in England will not permit him to remain long in America, and in order that his method may be rendered of as diffuſive utility as poſſible, he propoſes to inſtruct and appoint, after a ſeries of actual practice, *one* perſon in every province through which he may paſs, to ſucceed him in treating, after the moſt improved method, the diſeaſes of the eyes and ears; and to communicate to them from time to time, ſuch diſcoveries and improvements, as may reſult from future practice. A premium will be expected, and none need apply but thoſe who have been regularly bred to the profeſſion of phyſic or ſurgery.

Since the firſt of November laſt, upwards of an hundred and fifty patients have been cured or relieved of the following diſorders, many of whom had been of very long ſtanding, and deemed altogether incurable by other practioners, *viz.* Total and partial blindneſs; weakneſs and diminution of ſight; pain, ſwelling, and inflammation of the eyes; weak, watery, red, ſpongy, and ulcerated eye-lids, involuntary weeping of the tears; tumours and excreſſences; *fiſtul. lachrym.* &c.——Total and periodical deafneſs; thickneſs of hearing; pain and inflammations, cracking, itching, continual and remitting noiſes and ſounds in the ears; offenſive runnings, occaſioned by colds, ſwelling, ſwimming, picking and improper applications, long and ſevere ſickneſs; ulcerations with caries of the bones; *polypi*, &c.——and one boy in this city, aged ten years, born deaf and dumb, who has made conſiderable advances in ſpeaking and hearing.

Philadelphia, March 26th, 1772.

‡*‡ The poor, who apply properly recommended, will be aſſiſted *gratis*, with advice, medicines, and manual operations, as their reſpective caſes may require; and for that purpoſe, he will appropriate every morning, Sundays excepted, between the hours of ſix and eight.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold by

JOSEPH CRUKSHANK,

At his Printing-Office in Third-Street, oppoſite the Work-Houſe;

A
JOURNAL
OF THE
LIFE, TRAVELS, and GOSPEL LABOURS,
OF A
FAITHFUL MINISTER
OF
JESUS CHRIST,
DANIEL STANTON,
Late of Philadelphia in the Province of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, *March 20th,* 1772.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of JOHN CORREY, late of this city, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment to the Subſcribers; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to produce their accounts, properly atteſted, in order to their being ſettled by

JANE CORREY, Adminiſtratrix.
GEORGE CORREY,
ROBERT CORREY, *ſen.* } Adminiſtr.
JAMES READ,

N. B. To be Let, a Lot, containing 12 acres of Meadow, with a barn and draw-well thereon, ſituated on the Lower-Ferry road.——Alſo, a commodious ſtable in Church-Alley. The Skinning and Breeches-making Buſineſs is carried on as uſual, by Robert Correy, *jun.* at the late dwelling-houſe of the deceaſed, who will be much obliged to his father's former cuſtomers, and all others, for their orders in that way.

THE FLYING MACHINE, kept by the Subſcriber at Briſtol, ſets out on Mondays and Thurſdays from the houſe of Joseph Vandegrift, at the Croſs-Keys, at the corner of Cheſtnut and Third ſtreets, in Philadelphia. The ſaid Machine proceeds to Princeton on the above-mentioned days, where it meets the New-York Stage, and returns on Tueſdays and Fridays till the firſt of May, and then to go three times a week till the firſt of November. All Gentlemen and Ladies that pleaſe to favour me with their cuſtom, may depend upon the beſt endeavours to give ſatisfaction from

Their humble ſervant,

CHARLES BESSONETT.

N. B. Baggage will be carried, as uſual.

Juſt imported in the laſt veſſels from Britain and Ireland, and are to be Sold Wholeſale or Retail, at

GEORGE BARTRAM's
WOOLLEN DRAPERY
And HOSIERY
WARE-HOUSE,

At the Sign of the Golden Fleece's Head, in Second-Street, between Cheſtnut and Walnut Streets,

A very large Aſſortment of Best, Superfine, Second and Low Priced

BROADCLOTHS,

From 41 *s.* regularly ſorted down to 7 *s.* 6 *d.* *per* yard, of the following Colours, *viz.*

MAZARINE blue,
Sky and Saxon ditto,
Light and dark blue greys,
Scarlet and white,
Buff and bloſſom,
Graſs and pea green,
Light and dark purple,
Black and black grey,
Raven black and ſloe colour
Dark and light drabs or cloth colours, ſuitable for womens' cloaks, &c.
Copper, claret and fleſh colours,
Olive and wine colours,
Dark and light London browns,
Cinnamon, chocolate and ſnuff colours, with a variety of mix'd elegant coloured cloths,
Mill'd drabs for great coats, and huſſar cloaks,
Forreſt and Eſpagnolet cloths,
Wilton cloths,
German and Padua ſerges,
Plains and kerſeys,
Naps and duffils,
Broad and narrow Bath coatings of all colours,
Velvets and velverets,
Worſted and hair ſhags,
Thickſets and ſagathies,
Denime and everlaſtings,
Scotch plaid, ſuitable for little boys ſhort clothes, Gentlemens' morning gowns, &c.
Jeans and fuſtians,
Nankeens, damaſcus and ſuſees,
Rattinets, ſhalloons and other trimmings to ſuit the cloths,
Plain and ſpotted ſwanſkins,
Flannels and baizes,
Beſt roſe blankets,
Camblets and damaſks,
Paduaſoys and ſattins,
Taffeties and perſians,
A complete aſſortment of mens' wove and knit ſilk, ſilk and worſted, worſted, cotton, thread, and yarn
HOSE,
Womens' ſilk, worſted, cotton, thread, and yarn ditto,
Boys and girls ditto,
Silk breeches and jacket patterns,
Worſted ditto,
Men and womens' ſilk, thread and worſted gloves,
Buckſkin and beaver ditto.

N. B. As ſaid G. Bartram intends to deal chiefly in the above goods, of which he propoſes always to have a large aſſortment, the public may depend upon being ſerved on the very loweſt terms.

WILLIAM BARRELL,
HAS FOR SALE,

At his STORE in Second-Street, between Walnut and Chesnut Streets,

A Very Large and General Assortment of
EUROPEAN, INDIA,
AND
HARD-WARE GOODS,
SUITABLE to the SEASON;

Among which are,

A Great quantity of linen, cotton, and cotton and linen Mancheſter checks, and Iriſh linens of all widths, properly aſſorted, from 1 *s.* 6 *d.* to 7 *s.* 6 *d.* per yard. Alſo, a neat aſſortment of Blue and White India China; black pepper, nutmegs, mace, cloves and cinnamon; powder, ſhot, ſmall bar and ſheet lead, Engliſh and German ſteel, and beſt *London made* 4 *d.* 6 *d.* 8 *d.* 10 *d.* and 20 *d.* nails; *all which* he is determined to diſpoſe of exceeding cheap, for caſh or the uſual credit, by Wholesale and Retail. He has likewiſe a ſmall quantity of Engliſh loaf ſugar, and a few hogſheads and barrels of good *Antigua* ſugars, which he will ſell low.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the Newest Printing-Office, in Market-Street, where Subſcriptions at Ten Shillings *per Annum*, Advertiſements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper.

SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
PENNSYLVANIA PACKET,
AND
GENERAL ADVERTISER. No. 23.

REFLECTIONS ON THE VARIOUS PURSUITS OF MEN.

Happiness! *thou darling object of Mankind:*
Sought for by many; but whom few can find.

FROM the earlieſt ages of the world down to the preſent time, there has been one uninterrupted hue and cry after happineſs.—It has conſtantly been in the mouth of every body, but in the poſſeſſion of no body;—and I dare confidently affirm, that he who talks moſt about it, enjoys the leaſt ſhare of it.

I have often ſeen boys of ſix or ſeven years old, run with eager haſte to catch the rainbow painted on a neighbouring hill, and when diſappointed of it there, would redouble their ſpeed, and aſſure themſelves that they would come up with it on the next; and I have no leſs frequently ſeen boys of ſixty or ſeventy purſue happineſs from ſcheme to ſcheme, with the ſame aſſurance, and with the ſame ſucceſs—Deluded mortals, have I often ſaid to myſelf, while I ſaw it; ſhould we not learn to deſiſt by diſappointments;—nay, they only whet our appetites, and therefore we are continually on the ſcent after, or on the actual proſecution of ſome plan, till death at laſt drops the curtain over the motley ſcene.

I have never yet met with any perſon who would allow that he was happy himſelf; and very ſeldom with any who were not perfectly capable to teach me how I might be happy.—Tell me, Nature, for thou only can unravel the myſtery, tell me whence this inconſiſtency in the human mind; and tell me further, why ſo many plans have been chalked out to teach the whole group of mankind to attain the moſt perfect happineſs, by many on whom a beam of that celeſtial radience hardly ever ſhone.

Mankind, according to their various prevailing inclinations, have always placed the poſſeſſion of happineſs in various points of view.—One man places it in power, becauſe the exerciſe of power is to him the greateſt pleaſure he can enjoy;—another places it in grandeur for the ſame reaſon;—a third, more moderate, reckons that it dwells with competency;—and a fourth, ſtill more moderate, ſearches for it in contentment: For my own part, conſcious of the inſufficiency of all theſe ſchemes, I laugh at their deluded followers.

Now, laughing in our modern times is a very powerful method of making one abandon any thing, and eſpecially if it be virtuous; but I do not laugh at people purſuing happineſs with any intention of this kind:—I laugh to think that ſo long as any man devoted to power or grandeur ſees another more powerful, or exhibiting more pageantry than himſelf, I laugh to think that he can never be eaſy in his mind;—and, with regard to competency, I laugh at the word, as it has no determined idea annexed to it; and as one man would reckon that a competency, which another would not think ſufficient to keep him from ſtarving:—Contentment,—I will laugh at you too; and the more I laugh at you, the more I find myſelf got into your favour; although you ſeldom deign to bleſs the mind who ſeeks you with care and ſolicitude.

This will appear from a ſurvey of mankind, from the King upon the throne to the beggar on the dunghill; who are equally ſtrangers to contentment, and among whom you will hardly find one who does not think his neighbour's lot happier than his own, or does not wiſh in ſome meaſure to alter or exchange his condition.

This diſpoſition, widely different from contentment, is elegantly deſcribed by Horace, in his firſt ſatire, inſcribed to Mecenas.

———Laudet diverſa ſequentes,
O fortunati mercatores, gravis annis
Miles ait, multa jam fractus membra labore.
Contra, mercator, navim jactantibus auſtris,
Militia eſt potior.———
Agricolam laudat juris, legumque peritus,
Sub galli cantum conſultor ubi oſtia pulſat.
Ille qui rure extractus in urbem eſt
Solos felices viventes clamat in urbe.

From this it appears, that diſcontentment with our own condition is a paſſion that has long uſurped a place in the human mind; and that all the rules laid down to teach us the art of attaining contentment and happineſs, are idle and unavailing;—for any ſhare of theſe valuable bleſſings which can be enjoyed on earth, muſt flow from an innate principle of the mind; and a mind poſſeſſed of this principle, will almoſt always be happy, independent of the circumſtances and accidents of life which render other people more or leſs ſo; and when ſhe is not poſſeſſed of it,

No circumſtances can communicate happineſs.

The moſt unſuſpecting, and the moſt cheerful temper, indicate the happieſt man;—but a cheerful temper cannot be acquired;—it is the gift of Heaven;—and where Heaven has implanted,—it will often reſide, in ſpite of every croſs accident that may attempt to diſlodge it.

It is a very difficult taſk to judge of what paſſes within the human heart from the exterior appearance of the man; but if there is any degree of credit to be given to the countenance, I may venture to affirm, that I have ſeen people who enjoyed a conſiderable ſhare of happineſs in all the different conditions of life; but from all the obſervations I have hitherto made, it would ſeem, that among the loweſt claſs there are the greateſt numbers cheerful, diſintereſted, and eaſy.

I ſhall not pretend to inveſtigate the cauſes which render more of the poor people ſeemingly happy than of the rich.—Man may make himſelf unhappy, but Heaven only can give him the faculty of being pleaſed with himſelf, and the general diſtribution of things.

Rufus is of ſo gloomy a turn of mind, that though Providence has given him more than is neceſſary to life, yet he is perpetually quarrelling with the government of the world, and mending the works of nature. He never had any real misfortunes, but he ſuffers perpetually under the diſmal apprehenſion of a poſſibility that they may ſome time attack him.—He never compares his ſituation with that of theſe people who have fewer of the comforts of this world than himſelf; but always with that of thoſe who are elevated above him. He is very acute in diſcovering all the contingent evils that may poſſibly happen in the courſe of any undertaking; but ſlow in apprehending any of the advantages that naturally reſult from it; he is therefore timid, ſuſpicious, and envious, and has ſuffered much more from the meer apprehenſion of evil, than perhaps he would have done, had it really attacked him.

Hillarius is of a widely different temper; he only views the bright ſide of objects, and never torments himſelf with apprehending what he does not feel. When he undertakes any thing, he calculates all the advantages that a lively imagination can figure to ariſe from it, and gives its diſadvantages to the winds. He never compares his condition with that of thoſe who are above him, but with that of thoſe who are in the meaneſt circumſtances, and hence he conſoles himſelf that matters are no worſe.

This method of compariſon, inſtead of giving him a diſguſt at life and the diſtribution of its enjoyments, gives him a ſecret ſatisfaction, and enhances the value of every thing he poſſeſſes; for, ſays he, I conſider mankind as ſo many dyes jumbled together in a box, and am always glad to find that my lot has never yet been to lie at the bottom.

Rufus may juſtly be reckoned too melancholy, and blamed for anticipating his misfortunes;—and there are who may reckon Hillarius too ſecure in not endeavouring to provide againſt them.—Both may perhaps be worthy of cenſure; but was I to chooſe tempers, I ſhould not heſitate a ſingle moment to prefer that of Hillarius, as I think the man who ſmooths the rugged path of life, by a continual contemplation of the lucid ſide of the objects that preſent in it, has infinitely the advantage of him, who renders it ſtill more rugged and untractable, by conſtantly repreſenting to himſelf all their oppoſite ſides, which appear pregnant with dark ſtorms and impending dangers.

To FEAR.

O Thou, dread foe to honour, wealth and fame,
Whoſe tongue can quell the ſtrong, the fierce can tame,
Relentleſs Fear! ah! why did fate ordain
My trembling heart to own thy iron reign?
There are, thrice happy! who diſdain thy ſway,
The merchant wand'ring o'er the wat'ry way;
The chief ſerene before th' aſſaulted wall;
The climbing Stateſman, thoughtleſs of his fall;
All whom the love of wealth or pow'r inſpires,
And all who burn with proud Ambition's fires:
But peaceful bards thy conſtant preſence know,
O thou of ev'ry glorious deed the foe!
Of thee the ſilent ſtudious race complains,
And learning groans a captive in thy chains;
The ſecret wiſh when ſome fair object moves,
And cautious Reaſon what we wiſh approves,
Thy gorgon front forbids to graſp the prize,
And ſeas are ſpread betwixt, and mountains riſe.
Thy magic arts a thouſand phantoms riſe,
And fancy'd deaths and dangers fill our ways;
With ſmiling Hope you wage eternal ſtrife,
And envious ſnatch the cup of joy from life.
O leave, tremendous pow'r! the blameleſs breaſt,
Of guilt alone the tyrant and the gueſt;
Go, and thy train of ſable horrors ſpread
Where Murder meditates the future deed,
Where Rapine watches for the gloom of night,
And lawleſs Paſſion pants for others right;
Go to the bad, but from the good recede,
No more the foe of ev'ry glorious deed.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered upon IMMEDIATELY,

A COMMODIOUS DWELLING-HOUSE, with a number of convenient office-houſes, five acres of good incloſed paſture, and two large gardens, ſituate in Frederick-town, on the river Saſſafraſs, Cæcil county, Maryland. The place is peculiarly adapted for a perſon in the mercantile buſineſs, there being a rich country all around it, and good navigation for veſſels of conſiderable burden to Cheſapeak Bay, and only 14 miles land-carriage to navigation on Delaware. For terms, apply to Meſſieurs THOMAS WILLIAMS, and COMPANY, Merchants, in Annapolis; GAVIN HAMILTON, on the premiſes; or to HAMILTON and LEIPER, Tobacconiſts, in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Arch ſtreets, Philadelphia.

Cecil county, Maryland, March 9th, 1772.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

THERE was ſtolen from the Subſcriber, living at the head of Elk, by a certain THOMAS RING, a BLACK HORSE, about 15 hands high, has a long mane and tail, a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, is a natural pacer, and has a ſwelled noſe from his eyes to his mouth. Said fellow is about 35 years of age, five feet eight inches high, of a dark complexion, has ſhort curled hair, and had on a light coloured ſurtout. Whoever ſecures the above-mentioned thief and horſe, ſhall have the above reward; or for the Horſe Thirty Shillings, and reaſonable charges, by applying to

THOMAS BIDDLE.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RUN AWAY on the 8th inſtant, from the Subſcriber, living in Birmingham, Cheſter county, an Iriſh ſervant man, named JOHN REED, a thick well ſet fellow, about five feet nine inches high, ſtoops as he walks, and has black curled hair. Had on and took with him, an old pair of leather breeches; two white flannel jackets, the one with ſleeves and the other without; a good coat, very woolly, with the cape of a rediſh colour; an old hat; an old pair of ſhoes with ſtrings, *&c.* and a good pair of ſtockings. Likewiſe, took with him a large Bible with his name in it, half a cheeſe and a loaf of bread. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, if taken in this county, and Three Pounds if taken out of it, with reaſonable charges paid by

JOSEPH DILWORTH.

JAMES ALEXANDER,

AT THE SIGN OF THE BLACK HORSE,
In Black-Horſe-Alley, oppoſite Lætitia-Court, between
Market and Cheſtnut Streets, PHILADELPHIA,

ACQUAINTS his Friends, Cuſtomers, and the PUBLIC, that he hath opened a COMMODIOUS INN OF ENTERTAINMENT; being an old accuſtomed Houſe, and convenient for the reception of market-people; with a LIVERY STABLE (as good as any in the Province) complete, for Gentlemens' Horſes, and others, able to contain fifty, or more, either by the year or ſhorter time; and a good yard and ſheds for coaches, chaiſes, and waggons; where his utmoſt endeavours ſhall not be wanting to give general ſatisfaction, and grateful acknowledgments to thoſe who ſhall pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom.

JAMES CUNNING,

AT THE SIGN OF THE SPINNING WHEEL,
In Market-ſtreet, within one door of Third-ſtreet, and
oppoſite the Meal-Market,

HAS opened a Large and Freſh Aſſortment of GOODS, which he is determined to ſell by wholeſale or retail, on the loweſt terms.

N. B. He moſt gratefully acknowledges the many favours he has received from the public, and hopes for a continuance of them, as he will ever make it his conſtant ſtudy to merit their eſteem.

General Poſt-Office, New-York, Nov. 1. 1771.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on account of the new regulation of the poſt from Canada, which is to arrive every Tueſday evening at this office; and the weekly poſt from the eaſtward and ſouthward, arriving every Wedneſday; the mail going from hence by the Packets, will for the future, be cloſed at twelve o'clock at night, on the firſt Wedneſday in every month (being the ſame time it cloſes at the General Poſt-Office in London, for America) and a Packet diſpatched therewith the next day, for Falmouth.

By command of the Deputy Poſt Maſter General,

ALEXANDER COLDEN, Sec'ry.

He only, who thoroughly underſtands the nature of the diſeaſe, knows truly what medicine it requires.

HUXHAM.

DR. THOMAS ANDERTON,

IS now altering, and fitting up in the beſt and moſt convenient manner, his large commodious houſe, next door to his flint-glaſs ſtore, oppoſite the lower end of the Jerſey market, Philadelphia, for a private reception and cure of Venereal Patients. He need not ſuggeſt to the public the uſefulneſs of ſuch an undertaking, only obſerve to thoſe, who may countenance and encourage his projection, will meet with a ſound and laſting cure: Secrecy may be depended on, and every ſuitable accommodation to render their ſhort ſtay agreeable.

Advice, and chirurgical aſſiſtance, gratis, every day, from ten in the morning till two, and from four in the afternoon, till nine at night.

DR. SANXAY's MEDICINES.

The firſt ever offered the world, that will effectually and radically cure every ſymptom of the venereal diſeaſe, without pain, or ſickneſs, or any confinement whatever. Salivation is wholly by them rendered unneceſſary, and they will undoubtedly cure when that fails. They are taken by the moſt delicate of both ſexes, at all ſeaſons of the year, and by fiſhermen in water, without any hurt to the conſtitution; for they improve and invigorate the whole nervous ſyſtem.

Gleets and ſeminal weakneſſes, in both ſexes, impotency, fiſtulas, and obſtructions in the urinary paſſage, cured on moderate terms.

At the ſame place may be had, the following genuine and truly prepared Medicines:—Turlington's balſam of life, or the true American balſam; Daffy's elixir, Stoughton's bitters; Anderſon's Scotch pills; Baron Van Swieten's worm plumbs, for grown perſons or children; *Pro bono publico*, a cure for the piles; Dr. Stork's tincture for the toothach; a fine water for ſore eyes; itch oitment.

†‡† Any of the above Medicines are to be had of William Dibbley, poſt-rider to Annapolis and Virginia.

Imported in the laſt veſſels from London and Briſtol, and to be ſold on very low terms, wholeſale and retail, by

JONATHAN ZANE, AND SONS,

AT THE LARGE HAND-SAW,

In Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut ſtreets, and two doors below Black-Horſe-Alley, Philadelphia,

A Large and general aſſortment of Ironmongery, Cutlery, Joiners Braſs-ware, Saddlery, &c. Alſo, powder, ſhot and bar-lead, ground redwood, allum, madder, copperas, logwood, fuſtick, Braziletta, red and white lead, Spaniſh brown, Venetian red, yellow and ſpruce ochres, verdigreaſe, vermilion, Pruſſian blue, lampblack, chalk, Spaniſh whiting, linſeed oil, camphor, mace, cloves, nutmegs, cinnamon, hair ſieves, riddles, ſlates and pencils, writing-paper, red and black ſealing-wax, quills, Dilworth's ſpelling books, wool, cotton and tow cards, wool combs, flax and hemp hackles, fullers jack and ſtock cards and preſs papers, 11 by 9, 10 by 8 and 9 by 7 window glaſs, bend leather ſoles, glew, a few bolts of the beſt Ticklenburghs, boxes of tin, plates, pewter plates, diſhes and ſpoons, gold ſcales and weights, pins in packets, ink-powder, American red clover and green graſs ſeeds, ſurveyors chains, &c. &c.

N. B. Ready money for red and white clover and Timothy ſeeds.

WHEREAS it has been reported, that an advertiſement was inſerted in the news-papers, to find out the neareſt akin to JOHN PRESTWOOD, who was by trade, when in England, a Staymaker and Taylor: He was born, at Drayton, in the county of Shropſhire, the 11th of November 1736, and is ſaid to have died about ſeven or eight years ago, poſſeſſed of a pretty large fortune. This is therefore to inform the perſon or perſons who inſerted ſaid advertiſement, that JOHN PRESTWOOD Confectioner in Mancheſter, Old England, is the neareſt kin to the abovementioned JOHN PRESTWOOD, deceaſed; who, by applying to the Printer, will be handſomely rewarded for their intelligence.

WANTS A PLACE,

A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, as a Houſe-keeper in a ſmall family, who can be well recommended.

Wanted, Several ſums of money, on undoubted ſecurity, and boys to go apprentices to different trades.

Wanted to purchaſe, A houſe ſituated either in Market, Second or Front ſtreets.

To be diſpoſed of, Several plantations, two lots in Lombard ſtreet, with improvements, and ſeveral houſes in the city and diſtrict of Southwark.

To be ſold, Several negroes, amongſt which is a boy of about fifteen years of age, ſuitable for a poſtilion.

Likewiſe, Some negro girls to be hired and bound out.

To be ſold, A neat poſt-chaiſe and ſeveral carriages, two new organs, a ſaddle horſe, *&c.*

Several indented ſervants times to be diſpoſed of. For further particulars, pleaſe to apply to the Philadelphia Public General Regiſter Office of Intelligence in Front-ſtreet, where a general aſſortment of Goods, and a choice collection of Books may be had very low, for caſh, by WILLIAM IBISON, BROKER.

THOMAS MORGAN,

WATCH AND CLOCKMAKER,

LATE OF PHILADELPHIA,

AT THE SIGN OF THE ARCH DIAL,

IN GAY-STREET, BALTIMORE,

TAKES this method to acquaint the public, that he has employed two Journeymen from London, who were regularly taught the art and myſtery of Watch and Clock making; where he intends carrying on the buſineſs in all its extenſive branches. Likewiſe, intends repairing and cleaning repeating, horizontal, muſical, quarterly and plain watches and clocks, after the beſt and neateſt manner; and further, propoſes to engage his performance for one year, provided the owners do not abuſe the ſame, nor apply to unſkilful hands, where many good watches are greatly abuſed for want of experience.

N. B. Any Gentleman may, by applying, have new Watches and Clocks made after the neateſt and beſt conſtruction; and he moſt gratefully acknowledges the many favours he has received from the Public, and hopes for a continuance of them, as he will make it his conſtant ſtudy to merit their eſteem.

†‡† The ſaid T. MORGAN intends working at the ſame rates and prices as done at Philadelphia.

PHILIP WILSON,

Has removed his STORE to Water-ſtreet, between Cheſtnut-ſtreet and the Crooked Billet Alley, adjoining Mr. Thomas Pryor's, where he has for ſale, *viz.*

BOOK and jacconit muſlins,
Bordered muſlin handkerchiefs,
Humhums,
Cambricks and clear lawns,
Iriſh linens,
Dowlas,
Brown and white Iriſh and Ruſſia ſheetings,
Ruſſia drilling,
Curbed Ruſſia towelling,
Huckabacks,
Ruſſia and clouting diaper,
Diaper and damaſk table-cloths,
Oznabrigs,
Whitened heſſens,
Cottons and calicoes,
Furniture chintzes,
Nankeens,
Checks and ticks,
Bed-bunts,
Thickſets and pillows,
Jeans and jeanets,
Figured dimmothy,
Mozeens and wiltons,
Sagathies and laſtings,
Pluſh,
Collar velvets,
Camblets and camblettees,
Silk Pruſſian Mecklenburgs,
Tammies and durants,
Calimancoes,
Flannels and ſtrouds,
Broad and foreſt cloths,
Halfthicks,
Buckram and canvaſs,
Cotton, romal and check handkerchiefs,
Worſted and ſilk breeches pieces,
Thread and cotton hoſe,
Peelongs and modes,
Half-yard and ell-wide Perſians,
Taffeties and ribbons,
Ferrets and ſilk laces,
Silk and worſted knee garters,
Mohairs and buttons,
Sewing ſilk,
Coloured thread,
Coarſe tapes,
Bed-lace and gartering,
Mens' gloves,
Fans and wax necklaces,
Chip hats,
Ivory and horn combs,
Pins and writing-paper,
Snuff-boxes,
Knives and razors,
Sciſſars and ſhoebuckles,
Gun-powder and ſhot,
Cinnamon,
London ſnuff,
Wool and cotton cards,
Braſs kettles,
Scythes,
Straw and hay knives,
Pipes and 6 *d.* nails,
And a very neat left handed fowling piece.

Which articles he will ſell at prime coſt for caſh, to any perſon who will take an aſſortment or quantity thereof.

RICHARD AND THOMAS REDMAN,

TIN-PLATE WORKERS,

In Market-ſtreet, near Second-ſtreet; or in Strawberry-Alley, near Cheſtnut-ſtreet, PHILADELPHIA;

TAKE this method to inform the Public and their Friends, that they ſell all ſorts of TIN-WARE, made in the neateſt and beſt manner, *viz.* Tin, horn and glaſs lanthorns; poop lanthorns for ſhips, halls, and every other kind, according to directions; ſtreet lamps, plain, painted, japanned, and planiſhed tin-ware of all kinds. Likewiſe ſell all kinds of the beſt London pewter and hard metal, braſs and iron wire, on the loweſt terms; where all merchants in the city or country, maſters of veſſels, and other orders, ſhall be carefully complied with, at the moſt reaſonable rates, either wholeſale or retail, with care and diſpatch.

N. B. They alſo give the beſt price for old pewter, lead, copper, and braſs.

READY MONEY

GIVEN FOR

CLEAN LINEN RAGS,

BY JOHN DUNLAP,

IN MARKET-STREET,

WHO begs leave to inform the Public in general, and his Fellow-citizens in particular, that the Paper-Mills about this city are almoſt idle for want of RAGS; and of conſequence, the Preſſes, the important vehicles of *Inſtruction* and *Amuſement*, muſt ſoon be reduced to the ſame unhappy ſituation.——Our Province has hitherto not only provided for its own conſumption, but likewiſe *had* the *glory* and *emolument* of furniſhing ſome of the other Colonies, and Weſt-India Iſlands with the principal part of their Printing-Paper.——We therefore flatter ourſelves, that this intimation of the *languiſhing ſtate* of ſo *intereſting* a *Manufacture* will be ſufficient to prevail upon our LADIES to grant us a *little* of their *induſtry* and *aſſiſtance*.——The *Manufacture* is well eſtabliſhed, and brought to great perfection in this Province; therefore, when we remind our FAIR READERS of this, and that *Paper* was a main article in the late *unconſtitutional Taxes*, which have been ſo nobly parried by the AMERICANS, we are perſuaded of their *kind attention* to our *complaint*, and that the *welfare* of their *country* will influence them to oblige us in our requeſt.

GEORGE FENNER,

At his Store in Market-ſtreet, oppoſite the London Coffee-houſe, PHILADELPHIA; is now ſelling exceeding cheap, for caſh only,

A LARGE AND NEAT ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING GOODS,

IMPORTED in the laſt VESSELS from LONDON;

CONSISTING OF

ENGLISH chints, cottons and linens of the moſt durable colours and neweſt patterns,
Furniture cottons, in great variety,
Cambricks and lawns,
White bordered handkerchiefs,
Lawn and map ditto,
Blue printed ditto,
Figured dimities,
Mens' and womens' hoſe,
Mens' worſted caps,
Superfine broadcloths,
Foreſt cloths,
Shalloons,
Serges,
Duroys,
Plain and figured laſtings,
Allopeens,
Grograms,
Camblets,
Velvets,
Silks of different kinds,
And Perſians.

ALSO,

SUNDRY KINDS OF HARD-WARE.

‡ If people who have caſh by them, would but conſider their own intereſt, they would not omit this opportunity of ſupplying themſelves with goods much cheaper than any imported from Europe for a conſiderable time.

A VENDUE

For the Sale of MERCHANDIZE, is continued every Thurſday, at

FOOTMAN AND JEYES's VENDUE-STORE,

At the Corner of VINE and SECOND STREETS.

PROPOSALS

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

THE

GENUINE WORKS,

OF

M. DE VOLTAIRE,

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH,

WITH

NOTES, HISTORICAL and CRITICAL

BY T. SMOLLETT, M. D.

T. FRANKLIN, M. A. and OTHERS.

IN TWENTY-FOUR VOLUMES.

CONDITIONS.

I. THAT this Work will be neatly printed in twenty-four volumes, 12mo, on a new type, caſt for the purpoſe, and on fine paper.

II. THE price to Subſcribers to be 7 *l.* 10 *s.* Pennſylvania currency, neatly bound and double-lettered.

III. THE Subſcribers names to be printed.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-ſtreet.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE reputation which the celebrated Monſ. de VOLTAIRE hath ſo deſervedly acquired amongſt the Literati, rendered a tranſlation of his works into our language an object of general deſire. It was undertaken in England by Dr. SMOLLETT, Dr. FRANKLIN, and ſome other Gentlemen. The Public were not diſappointed in their expectations from ſuch tranſlators: The work breathes all the ſpirit of its author; and might very well paſs for original, were the French loſt.

The Engliſh edition ſells for 6 *l.* ſterling, an expence not proportioned to the general circumſtances of this country; therefore a republication is undertaken from the London copy, which ſhall be moſt accurately finiſhed; and as it can be afforded at this very reaſonable price, vaſtly inferior to an Engliſh edition, it is hoped that a liberal encouragement will not be wanting from the generous public, towards carrying into execution one of the moſt truly elegant works in the Britiſh language.

†§† As the work ſhall be delivered in the courſe of the preſent year, Gentlemen are deſired to be expeditious in ſending their names to JOHN DUNLAP.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold by

JOHN DUNLAP,

At the NEWEST PRINTING-OFFICE, in Market-ſtreet,

AN

ADDRESS

FROM THE

CLERGY of NEW-YORK and NEW-JERSEY,

TO THE

EPISCOPALIANS IN VIRGINIA;

Occaſioned by ſome late Tranſactions in that Colony, relative to an

AMERICAN EPISCOPATE.

Quis furor iſte novus? *Quo nunc, quo tenditis, inquit:*
——— *non hoſtem, inimicaque caſtra*
Argivum: Veſtras ſpes, *uritis.*———

VIR. ÆN. *v.* 670.

Where alſo may be had,

A CRITICAL

COMMENTARY

ON

ARCHBISHOP SECKER's LETTER,

TO THE

RIGHT HONOURABLE HORATIO WALPOLE,

CONCERNING

BISHOPS IN AMERICA.

———*Meditor eſſe affabilis,*
Et bene procedit.———
Paulatim plebem primulum facio meam.